

WESTERN CANADA'S AGRICULTURAL WEEKLY

REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH COPYRIGHT ACT 1875

No. 943



FREE

355 Portage Ave., Winnipeg
C. Ill.
son Catalog, and also full
graph.

Wise Men and Women Know

that most of the sicknesses of life come from inactive bowels and from unhealthy condition of the organs of digestion. If your digestive system is not working right, your food does not nourish you—poor blood and weakness follow; if your bowels are inactive—waste matter poisons the whole system and serious sickness is sure to follow. To take promptly

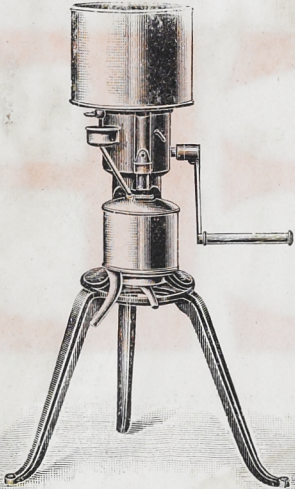
BEECHAM'S PILLS

is to save yourself trouble and expense. Gentle, but quick; safe, but thorough, they enable the bowels to carry away waste matter naturally and tone up the whole digestive system. They will not injure the most delicate. They help you to get your bowels and your digestive organs in that condition when they can take good care of themselves and of you. Beecham's Pills

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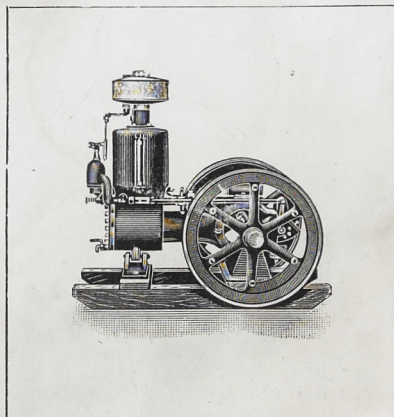
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GOSSIP

WORLD'S WHEAT CROP 1903 TO 1910

"The Miller," London, summarizes from Dornbusch's list the following statement of the world's wheat crop from 1903 to 1910 inclusive. The estimated crop of 1910 is given in quarters as follows—a quarter is 480 pounds, or 8 bushels:

EUROPE		1910 Qrs.
France	34,000,000	
Russia and Poland	78,000,000	
Kaukasias and Siberia		
Hungary	23,500,000	
Croatia and Slavonia	1,500,000	
Austria	7,500,000	
Italy	21,500,000	
Germany	19,000,000	
Spain	17,500,000	
Portugal	500,000	
Roumania	13,000,000	
Bulgaria	6,900,000	
East Roumelia	1,500,000	

Servia	1,450,000
Herzegovina and Bosnia	400,000
Turkey-in-Europe	4,000,000
Greece	800,000
United Kingdom	7,000,000
Belgium	1,800,000
Holland	500,000
Switzerland	450,000
Sweden	830,000
Norway	50,000
Denmark	550,000
Cyprus, Malta, etc.	400,000

AMERICA		1910 Qrs.
United States	82,000,000	
Canada	13,000,000	
Mexico	1,000,000	
Argentina	21,000,000	
Chile	2,500,000	
Uruguay	1,000,000	

ASIA		1910 Qrs.
India	44,638,000	
Turkey-in-Asia	4,000,000	
Persia	1,700,000	
Japan	2,750,000	

AFRICA		1910 Qrs.
Algeria	4,000,000	
Tunis	700,000	
Egypt	1,500,000	
The Cape	350,000	
Australasia	10,000,000	

	1910 Qrs.	1909 Qrs.	1908 Qrs.	1907 Qrs.
Total, Europe	242,630,000	255,051,000	226,578,000	210,380,000
Total, America	120,500,000	135,286,000	120,250,000	119,330,000
Total, Asia	53,088,000	44,058,000	36,336,000	46,961,000
Total, Africa	6,550,000	6,703,000	5,880,000	5,937,000
Australasia	10,000,000	11,258,000	9,101,000	6,200,000
Grand Total	432,768,000	452,356,000	398,145,000	388,808,000

	1906 Qrs.	1905 Qrs.	1904 Qrs.	1903 Qrs.
Total, Europe	233,486,000	242,777,000	223,702,000	227,991,000
Total, America	126,800,000	120,250,000	100,174,000	111,839,000
Total, Asia	48,956,000	43,832,000	53,690,000	44,740,000
Total, Africa	5,830,000	5,800,000	5,910,000	6,900,000
Australasia	9,300,000	9,500,000	7,500,000	10,200,000
Grand Total	424,372,000	422,159,000	390,976,000	401,670,000

The figures in the grand total for 1910 include the estimated crop of the Argentine. This is figured at 27 million quarters. In view of the fact that Argentina produced not more than 15 million quarters in 1909, this estimate seems a shade high. However, even with a substantial reduction in this quarter the world's wheat crop of 1910 will be the second largest reaped in the period covered. The estimate of the Russian crop is probably low.

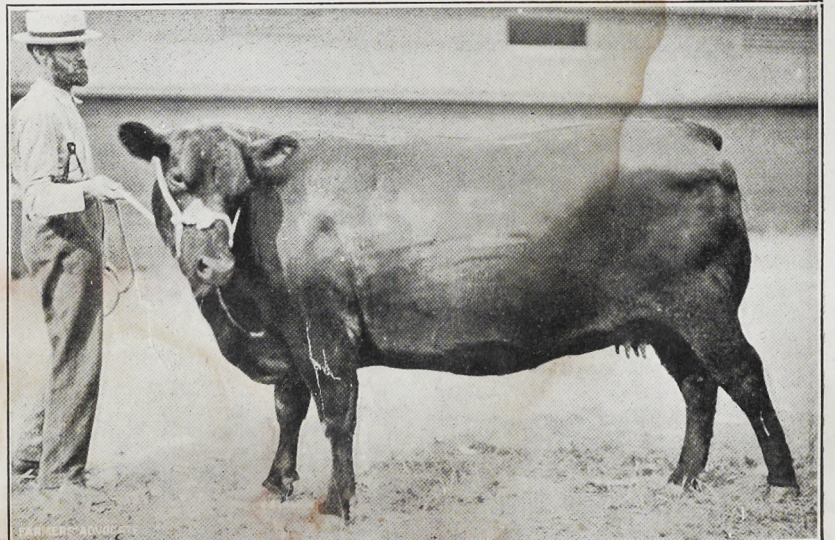
Preliminary estimates for this country are usually wide of the mark, either too high or too low. Russia last year harvested a crop that figured out to 96,650,000 quarters. Preliminary estimates made in September at about the date the above estimates were made this year, placed the 1909 crop at 73,350,000 quarters. It is probable the estimate is under again this year. It would seem so at least from the rate Russia is shipping wheat.

Australia leads the world in sheep farming, according to the statement of Consul Henry D. Baker, of Sydney, showing the number of sheep in the countries leading in this industry: Australia, 87,043,266; Argentina, 77,581,000; Russia, 58,510,523; United States, 54,631,000; United Kingdom, 30,011,833; New Zealand, 22,449,053; India, 18,029,181; France, 17,461,379; Spain, 16,119,051; Cape of Good Hope, 14,848,795; Uruguay, 13,915,796; Italy, 10,877,000; Austria-Hungary, 10,743,707. The estimated capital value of the Australian flocks is 220,352,400, and the annual gross output of the flocks is estimated at 75 per cent. of the value.

"Mistah Jenkins," asked an old negro of Atlanta, of his employer, "would yo' be so good, sah, as to explain to me 'bout this wireless telegraph business I hears 'em a talkin' 'bout?"

"Why, certainly, Henry," responded the employer, "though I can do so only in a general way, as I myself know little of the subject. The thing consists in sending messages through the air instead of over wires."

"Yassah," said Henry, "I knows 'bout dat; but, sah, what beats me is how dey fasten the air to the poles!"



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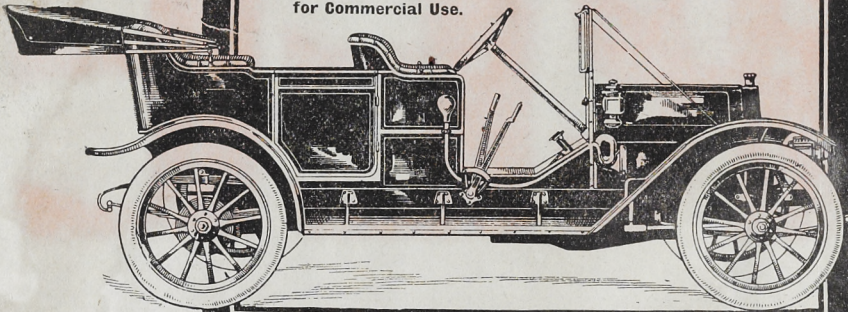
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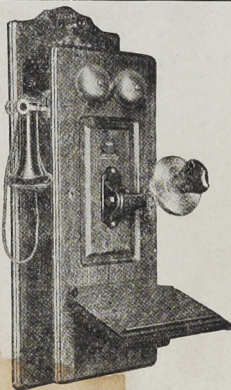
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FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME JOURNAL

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No. 943

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EDITORIAL

Average Men and Winter Dairying

Freshening the cows in the fall has three advantages: more milk per cow per year, profitable winter employment and better calves. The practice is disadvantaged by the fact that the average individual cannot make it pay. For that reason other average individuals conclude it is wise to leave winter dairying alone and confine their efforts in the dairy line to having the cows calve some time in spring or summer. This kind of dairyman lets the cows take a chance on the dried-out pastures while he runs a competition with the flies in getting what lactic fluid he can out of them. Sometimes he doesn't get a great deal, and sometimes the calves that come in spring and summer don't figure into much of an asset by fall.

Consequently the long, loud wail is heard that "Cows don't pay!"

Certainly they don't—that is the "average" man's cows don't. But is there one line of work at which the "average" farmer does make money? The man who grows an average crop of wheat year after year isn't inconvenienced finding investments for his profits. Last year the "average" yield per acre of wheat in Manitoba was seventeen bushels. The "average" of it was of such grade that it sold for less than 80 cents at the farms where it was produced, and the business methods of its producers were such that it cost them all they got for the crop to raise it. So with other lines of farm produce. The man who makes "the average" his ambition never goes very far; in truth, if he is content with that he doesn't need to.

So in the dairy business. Winter dairying doesn't pay the average man; nor does summer dairying, for that matter. But it pays the man who goes in for it determined to eliminate chance by the exercise of intelligence, and who is ambitious to rise above the dead level of

mediocrity. It pays when it is properly carried on, but it won't pay the man who wants to toast his shins all winter by the side of the kitchen stove, or match his wit for the season against the local Ananias. Fellows of that kind never make anything pay. But the surprising thing is that so many of us heed them when they "knock." Winter dairying pays. Progressive farmers in every section prove it by their practice.

Agricultural College Site

Manitoba Agricultural College will have room for reasonable development and for praiseworthy demonstration in the new quarters, five miles south of Winnipeg, promised by the government. Since the doors of this institution opened in 1906 there has been an annual increase in attendance. This in turn has called for a larger staff and new buildings and equipment. Despite the fact that in a few years the other prairie provinces will have similar institutions there will be a continued call for advancement in Manitoba Agricultural College. Up to the present the big proportion of the student attendance came from her own province. Districts represented by one student the first year have sent others to every class, and so the good work of agricultural education will continue, giving a big attendance every year as long as the agricultural industry stands in the province.

But the first selection of site was unfortunate in that it contained too few acres. Many also urged that it should comprise soil more representative of that found throughout the province rather than the heavy clay of the Red River valley. Talk of intensive cultivation and smaller acreage sounds good, but for a great agricultural institution one hundred acres was so small that even the men who were responsible for its selection changed their minds in five years or so. The fact that they did so is an evidence that they are progressive in regard to agricultural education. With five hundred acres of land and ample room for suitable buildings the next few years should see Manitoba provided with courses second to none in the world, both for young women and young men.

Farmers' Evidence Wanted

Technical education bids fair to receive great attention in the near future in Canada. That is, those in charge of departments of education have concluded that special efforts should be made to give instruction in matters pertaining to the useful or mechanic arts. The tendency of the common people seems to be to demand school training that will help pupils to earn their bread and butter regardless of what training they have had in

what is generally referred to as school education. There is a danger that education proper will be more or less neglected.

With a Dominion commission, having Dr. J. W. Robertson as chairman, and a Manitoba commission, with Hon. G. R. Coldwell as chairman, it should be possible to reach definite conclusions as to what will be best for the youth of Canada as a whole in regard to technical education. Judging from the personnel of the commissions it can reasonably be expected that evidence will be taken to ascertain what line of training is best for the promotion of each of the skilled industries, including agriculture. Methods of teaching and subjects taught in the schools must be adjusted to meet changing needs and conditions.

Those who have come to realize that farming is a complicated business, requiring scientific knowledge, good judgment and ability along business lines, as well as muscle, should not fail to do all that can be done to have matters from the farmers' viewpoint placed clearly before the commissioners. Whatever changes are made, we cannot afford to have less attention paid to agriculture. Strong evidence from agriculturists will have much to do with the trend of the final findings of the commissions.

Outlook for Purebred Stock

The situation in purebred live stock is worth considering by those who have any notion of buying breeding stock. For the past four or five years we have been drifting through a period of inactivity in the live stock business, a period of small demand and low prices. Most of us have seen purebred cattle and hogs sell at less money for breeding purposes than they were worth to kill for meat. Some of us have seen bulls that were splendid specimens of the beef breeds knocked down at the bull sales to butchers, because there wasn't a buyer at the ringside with sufficient confidence in the cattle business to save them from the knife. The cattle business was dead because it was passing from range to farm conditions; the hog-grower had been fooled so often that he had no more use for hogs; the sheep-raiser had troubles peculiar to his kind; the draft-horse business seemingly was the only line of animal raising that held profit-making possibilities large enough to make its exploitation worth while.

But there is a change at hand, and it is coming with a suddenness that will catch some napping who should be awake. We verily believe that this country is on the eve of some big things in the live-stock business. Whether it is the force of increasing seasons of the past season, or of

land or what not, there is a sentiment developing that will give the business the greatest uplift it has yet received in the Canadian West. Pure bred live stock are selling today for less money than they are likely to sell for in the next five years.

Don't Shut Out Fresh Air

In most parts of the prairies settlers have learned that it is not necessary to exclude the fresh, brisk air of winter in order to be warm and comfortable. In fact, they have found out that a lack of pure air causes discomfort and continual trouble with divers diseases and ailments.

As winter approaches there will be a tendency, particularly on the part of newcomers, to close every chink and crack, and to live secure from winter's blasts. Such action is not at all necessary—at least in so far as keeping out the fresh air is concerned. On the other hand it would be folly to suggest that the home should be poorly constructed and left in such condition that the winds have free play. The need is a substantial house with proper ventilation arrangements, so that a gentle circulation of air giving a pure atmosphere at all times is possible. It is difficult to heat a room full of dead, foul air.

While on the ventilation question it is in place to suggest proper facilities for providing fresh air in all stables and pens. Animals thrive much better in comparatively cool quarters, if protected from winds or drafts, than they do in close, stuffy places.

This fresh air treatment is essential to success in solving the tuberculosis problem in man and beast; so make the doors and windows so close fitting that no drafts will be possible, but do not neglect some system that will ensure fresh air.

MY OPINION ON SOME MATTERS NUMBER 18

WHERE SHOULD EDUCATIONAL AND OTHER INSTITUTIONS IN MANITOBA BE LOCATED ?

If we can place any reliance in interviews and reports in newspapers, or in arguments of real estate men, it is hard to say where the great educational institutions and certain institutions under the control of the provincial government will be located. Last week, while I was in Winnipeg, I heard so many rumors, chiefly relating to the agricultural college and the university, that I began to wonder how many agricultural colleges and universities were going to be established.

To my way of thinking the government made a wise move when they decided to place our own college on five or six hundred acres of ground. I have not looked over the area yet, and so cannot pass an opinion as to the general desirability from the soil standpoint. However, I suppose it is easily as good as the old site, and it has the advantage of four or five times as much acreage. Those who are in a position to speak with authority tell me the soil is good, though not as representative of the province as could be found at some points out of the Red River Valley. However, it is well not to have this institution too far removed from the seat of government.

Manitoba needs a great agricultural college—the people have shown their appreciation by sending their sons. She also needs a great university. The question is, Where should that university be located in order to be of best service to the province and yet not in any way hamper the

agricultural college? It strikes me that the colleges of Winnipeg can get together to good advantage and form one magnificent university—one that will be a credit to the province and to Canada.

But where should this university be located? At present the selection lies in a choice between Tuxedo Park, just west of Winnipeg and south of the Assiniboine river, and on a site close to the place selected for the new agricultural college. If there is advantage in having the university near the agricultural college that is where it should be located.

Some time ago a commission was appointed to arrive at conclusions regarding the lines along which a university should be established. A site was talked of and many favored being near the agricultural college. However, the commission divided into several parts, chiefly according to the mind of the individual. Recently, the choice of site came up before the university council, and after much discussion and more uncertainty, a vote favored Tuxedo Park, because a promise had been given the Tuxedo Park Company. Several members of the council wanted postponement of decision until something definite could be learned regarding a proposition from the government. When it is considered that this move was supported by those who are on the inside on many matters with which the provincial government have to deal, it is safe guessing that the government has serious intentions.

I am not in position to form an opinion as to where the university should be located. However, it is interesting to study the factors that entered into the case when the university council considered the question. There were those who had bought property near the proposed Tuxedo Park site, and those whose friends had made similar purchases; there were those who are avowedly opposed to the government in all things. Then, of course, it was argued that the former promise—made when the agricultural college was supposed to be permanently located west of the city—should be lived up to.

In my opinion none of these factors should have anything to do with selecting a site for a great university. Those who had bought property on the strength of a university being planted there simply were moving too fast, and should bear the consequences of such a deal. Those who oppose the government should not forget that the party in power has a big say in the granting of cash to run such institutions. Those who talk of honor can well call to mind that the changed conditions—the removal of the agricultural college, in particular—are sufficient grounds for a change of opinion as to location of the university.

It is not easy to say where the best university site lies, but all will agree with me that personal and political considerations should be left aside in making a choice.

“AIRCHIE MCCLURE.”

Consolidated Rural Schools

The United States Department of Agriculture recently issued a bulletin on the consolidation and organization of rural schools, that adds much information to existing knowledge on this question. Investigations have been carried on for the past three years and the matter in the bulletin represents data and statistics gathered from widely scattered states in which the consolidated rural school system has been introduced. One of the important points brought out in the investigations was that 95 per cent. of the school patrons in communities where consolidation has had a fair trial, give it indorsement and hearty support.

In the United States consolidation has been characterized by slow growth. The natural conservatism of school patrons and the lack of a scientific system of assessment taxation and school financing were largely responsible for this. Modern conditions, however, are breaking down the traditions of the old school system and school financing has been put on a more scientific basis. The system was first introduced in the United

States, in Massachusetts, in 1889. In that year \$22,118.38 were expended in conveying pupils to the consolidated schools. This expenditure steadily increased until in 1908—the last year for which figures are available, it stood at \$292,213.33, a fair index of the growth of the system in twenty years. In other states development has been even more marked. In Indiana, in 1908, \$290,073 were spent in conveying children to rural consolidated schools.

COMPARISON OF COST PER PUPIL

Tables are given showing comparative expenditure per pupil in district and consolidated schools, in adjoining sections in Ohio. In the elementary grades, 1-8, which conform closely to the grades in our own public school systems, it cost an average of \$23.77 per pupil for each year's schooling in the district school. In the consolidated school in the elementary grades the average cost per pupil per year was \$27.84, and in the high school course, \$47.62. A comparison of the cost of elementary schooling was made between a group of townships with district schools and an adjacent group (of about the same number of square miles, population and wealth) of townships with consolidated schools, and the difference was shown to be only 2.8 cents per pupil per day. It was also shown that on an average the total expenditure for teachers' wages in the district school townships was nearly twice that in the consolidated school townships, namely, \$1,951.70, as against \$862.77, which latter included supervision by the high school principal in one building. The great difference in cost of teachers' wages, \$18.24 per pupil per year, in the district schools and only \$6.80 per pupil per year in the consolidated school, was explained by the larger rate of attendance and graded classes in the latter.

In concluding the bulletin the investigators sum up the advantages of the consolidated school system in these terms:

In financing, supervision, teaching and attendance the consolidated possesses some advantages over the district school. Money expended through the consolidated school yields larger results. The chief defects of the district school system—low attendance and lack of articulation with other schools—are entirely corrected by the consolidation system. About 1,800 typical and graded consolidated and 2,000 union schools in all parts of the country are demonstrating by their successful operation how educational opportunities may be brought to an additional million country boys and girls. The increases in elementary and high school attendance at consolidated schools have been remarkably large. At a conservative estimate 15,000 more country children are attending schools at this moment than would be if the old system had continued in their districts. Consolidation keeps the pupils longer in school at a time when a day's schooling is the most valuable.

The introduction of agriculture and home economies into the upper grades of the elementary and high school courses of the existing consolidated schools is progressing as rapidly as competent teachers of these studies can be obtained. These schools lead into the agricultural high school, state college, or state normal school, and educational forces are becoming closely linked with the farm home and farm affairs. That a large proportion of the well prepared consolidated school pupils would enter agricultural high schools or colleges can scarcely be more a matter of doubt than that in consolidated schools more elementary graduates pass into the high school. The evolution of the rural school into the consolidated school in part bridges the gap between the rural school and the college of agriculture. The rapidly multiplying large secondary agricultural high schools and agricultural courses in local high schools are completing that bridge. The large separate agricultural high schools, with courses of study suitable for pupils who have had the advantage of one, two, or three high school years in the consolidated school, seem especially adapted to supplement the abbreviated high school course of the consolidated school.

HORSE

New Records Made in 1910

This has been a remarkable year in harness racing, one of those record-smashing years that seem to come periodically to rebuff our theories that the speed limits of trotting and pacing have been reached and that racing henceforth shall be a sort of mark time performance. The season started with some unusually fast work and almost every week some new time has been hung up, and some new aspirant for the premier honors of the harness world have clipped seconds or fractions of seconds from the few that lay between Dan Patch's wonderful time of 1.55 and the record closest to his. Dan's mark was made against time with every condition favorable. It was a remarkable performance, but for endurance and a terrific pace under rather trying conditions, the time made a few weeks ago by Minor Heir in a special race was more remarkable. He paced a mile in 1.58½, doing it by quarters in 29¼, 29¾, 29 and 30 seconds. Minor Heir's performance is pretty fair substantiation of the principle that speed is bred in the race horse, and that unusual performers do not simply "happen." His sire had a mark of 2.05¾; a brother of the sire, Prince Regent, had a mark of 2.16¾, and as a four-year-old his owner refused \$50,000 for him. He is from an inbred Wilkes mare.

Then comes Colorado E, setting a new mark of 2.05¾ for two-year-olds, and The Uhlan, who stepped off the mile a few days ago at Cleveland, Ohio, in 1.58¾. The last sensational time to be made was in the Kentucky Futurity, at Lexington, when Justice Brooke negotiated the mile in 2.09½, clipping a second and a quarter off the mark made by Electioneer in 1891, and making a new record for two-year-old stallions.

Four sires are represented by two new 2.10 trotters each this season so far. Peter the Great, 2.07¼, has Peter O'Donna, 2.08, and Miss Stokes (2), 2.09¼; The Bondsman has Colorado E. (3), 2.05¼, has Margate, 2.08¼, and Maud Caesar, 2.09¾, while Sidney Dillon has Lou Billings (3), 2.08¾, and Helen Stiles, 2.09¾. A few years ago it was a great honor to a sire to be in the list of 2.10 sires at all. Now, the strife is to see how many 2.10 trotters can be placed to the credit of a sire in a single season.

National Horse Breeding

State aid has been promised for horse breeding by the department commissioners as the result of a conference with the officials of the British board of agriculture, and of the Irish agricultural department. It is understood that a good case has been made out for a grant of a substantial sum, and the amount will probably be £50,000 a year. This is a big increase over the miserly pittance of £5,000 at present allotted for this purpose. The proposals include the payment of a considerable amount in premiums every year to owners of approved stallions on condition that the latter travel the country, and that tenant farmers and others are allowed their use for stud purposes. Payments will probably depend largely on breeding results, though in certain cases such payments will be increased by a fixed premium. The highest premium will be £150 per annum, and £75 will be allowed for "half premium" stallions. This part of the scheme will absorb £13,000.

Farmers are to be encouraged to keep suitable brood mares, and aid will be given to purchase. The sum suggested is £10,000. Owners of stallions will be helped to keep their stock at home, as the boards of agriculture are of the opinion that the drain on the country's supply by foreign exportation has been too great.

The subject of light horse breeding has for some time caused considerable concern to the army authorities and to the agricultural community. Heavy horse breeding has displaced light horse breeding in many districts, and purchases for export have further depleted the

supply. Foreign army buyers have been especially active of late in securing promising animals at every opportunity.

The new proposals have excited considerable interest amongst breeders, and the opinion is upon the whole decidedly favorable. It is freely conceded by people well qualified to know that great benefits will be derived by horse breeders. Farmers will think more of light horse breeding than they have done in recent years. To supplement the proposal some plan whereby the government can buy direct from the farmers is necessary, so that the middleman, who takes a substantial share of the profit, might be eliminated. The scheme is to be pushed forward so as to be in operation for the breeding season of 1911.

F. DEWHIRST.

Winnipeg Exhibition Futurity Races

Entries for the Selkirk Futurity and the Fort Garry Derby closed finally on October 15. These races are to be run in 1913. Foals entered are named for the race in the year of their birth, and each succeeding year the colts must keep their standing by an increased fee, starting at \$5 forfeit the first year, and running to \$25 the year of the race. A large entry is thus secured, which allows a very large sum to accumulate as entry fees, all of which is cumulated for the purse. Thus in some of the popular futurities annually promoted over American tracks, purses of from ten to fifteen thousand dollars are secured.

The Exhibition Association opened their lists for their first Futurity last year to be raced in 1912. The harness classes to be raced in two sections, for trotters and pacers, the association guaranteeing a purse of at least \$1,500 in each class, and \$1,000 for the running event, the Fort Garry Derby. The plan was received so enthusiastically that this year they opened the Futurity for 1913, and it is hoped to make the race a classic for the local track.

Windows in Horse Stable

The windows in a horse stable should be so arranged that the horses are not required to stand for hours with the full glare of the sunshine in their eyes. They should be in the south wall, preferably, but not if the stable has been so arranged that a row of stalls faces directly on the south wall. In laying out a stable, it is well to keep this fact in mind and so plan the arrangement of stalls that the horses will stand tail to or side to the south. Then that wall may carry enough windows to light practically

the entire building. Preferably the light entering a stable should fall on the horses from the rear.

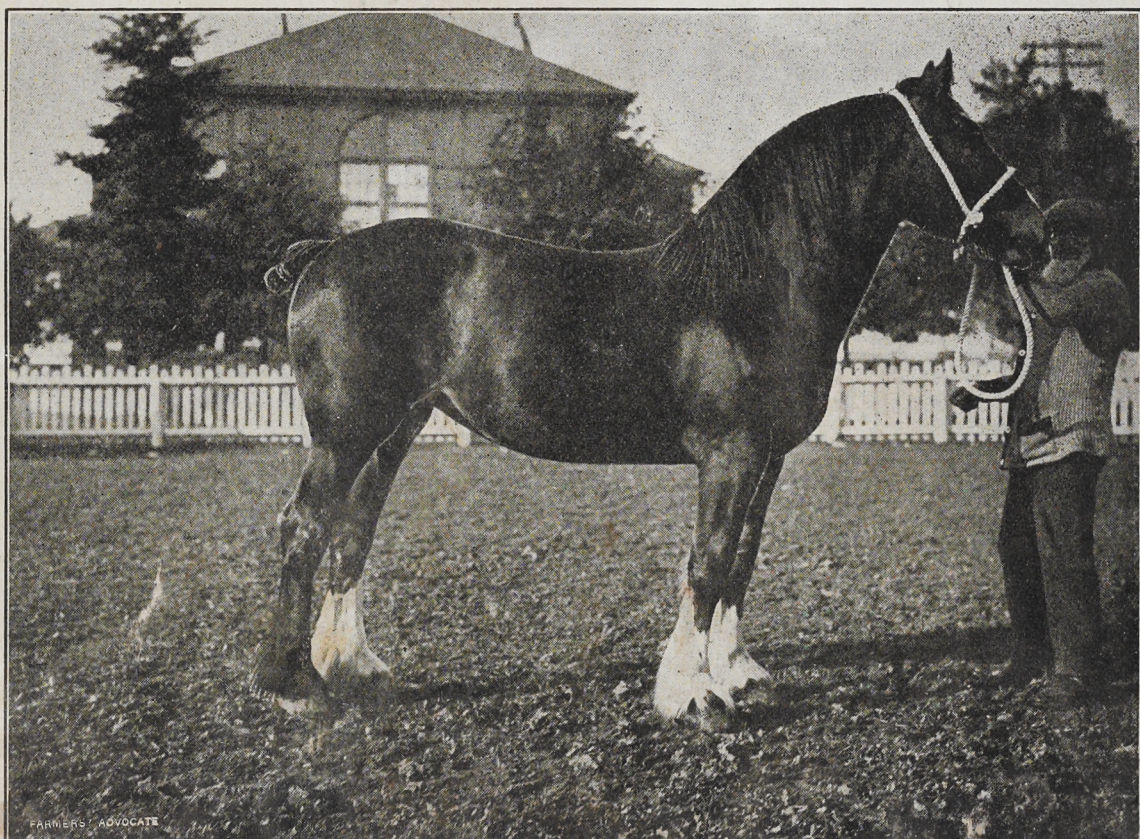
The windows should be of a fair size. The average horse stable window is too small. The size will depend somewhat on the thickness of the wall. A brick, stone or concrete wall, 12 or 14 inches thick, requires larger windows than are required in a board wall 2 or 3 inches thick. Windows set the long way up and down admit more light than windows of the same size placed with their long axis horizontal, because more light comes from the upper portion of the sky. Windows extending from near the ceiling towards the floor light the stable better than windows extending from near the floor up.

Windows of the size ordinarily used in dwelling houses are the most convenient size to use in the horse stable. If the top is at the ceiling, the sill will be up four or more feet from the floor, and there is not much danger of the lights being broken. If there is a bar or two across the lower half offers efficient protection.

Cost of Horse Labor

Bulletin No. 117 of the Minnesota State Experiment Station contains some interesting data on the cost of maintaining farm horses and the cost of horse labor. The average cost of maintaining a farm horse is placed at \$80, made up of interest on investment, depreciation, harness depreciation, shoeing, feed, labor and miscellaneous expenses. Feed cost varies with the market price of feeds and runs from \$36.54 on a large farm in 1906, to \$68.96 on an average-sized farm in 1904. Maintenance cost since 1907 are not given. The annual depreciation is figured at from \$5 to \$8, which is low, considering the price of horses and the fact that the average life of a farm horse does not exceed ten to fifteen years. Figuring that a horse is worth \$225 at four years of age, and that on an average he has twelve years of working life ahead of him the amount chargeable to depreciation should be \$18 per year at the least. Labor in looking after the horses also runs into quite an item, averaging \$16 per animal per year. The average annual cost of keeping a horse on a large farm was found to be \$65.23, and on a small farm \$75.07.

The cost of horse labor on the basis of the above costs for maintenance is approximately 8 cents per hour. On a small farm it was found that the annual working time of a horse was 1,025 hours, and on a large farm 877 hours. On this basis horse labor on a small farm cost 8.31 cents per hour, and on a large farm 7.46 cents per hour. The large farm comprised 1,820 acres, and the small farms from 100 acres up.



BERFERN FAVOR, SIRE ROYAL FAVORITE, RESERVE CHAMPION TORO, 1910

STOCK

Our English Correspondence

English farmers are much dissatisfied at the wholesale prices of milk, and claim that the high cost of mill stuffs and dairy cows leaves little or no margins. The public health authorities, too, are strict in their requirements, and these add to cost of production.

This is the time of year when many milk contracts are renewed, and the question of prices is receiving unusual attention, though the agitation has been proceeding for several years in a desultory fashion. The prices received by farmers for milk average about 6d. per gallon in summer, and 8d. for winter, and the margin for profit is certainly small. If contracts could be made on the basis of 8d. and 10d., there would be a reasonable profit. The greatest obstacle to getting an increase of prices is the lack of combination amongst milk producers. They are too prone to act independently, and this leaves them largely at the mercy of the middlemen, who are very closely organized. These middlemen retail the milk to consumers at 1s. 4d. per gallon, a price which leaves a large profit.

Dairy farmers must combine into associations, as is done in other industries, before they can successfully demand higher prices for their product.

BRASSEY'S OPINION OF CANADA

Lord Brassey, who has recently been touring in Canada, was quite optimistic regarding the Dominion in his presidential address at the meeting of the Associated Chambers of Commerce at Leeds. Canada, he said, offered many opportunities to fathers with growing sons, and fruit farming was an employment specially suited to women. Canada is an excellent market for British goods. The consignments from Great Britain exceed those from all other countries. In 1909 they were valued at 87,000,000 dollars, against but 6,000,000 from Germany.

During the meeting there was a discussion on unemployment, and it was suggested that the hundreds of thousands of pounds spent at home on unremunerative or relief work might be used to place the unemployed on land in the colonies, and make them producers and not a burden to the community. At home, too, there are a large number of boys who go into what is termed "blind-alley" employment, which leads nowhere. At 16 or 17 years of age these boys are replaced by others, and are just the sort of material required in the over-sea dominions. The conference passed a resolution in favor of an imperial scheme of emigration and land settlement in order that men might find employment on the land, either at home or in the colonies.

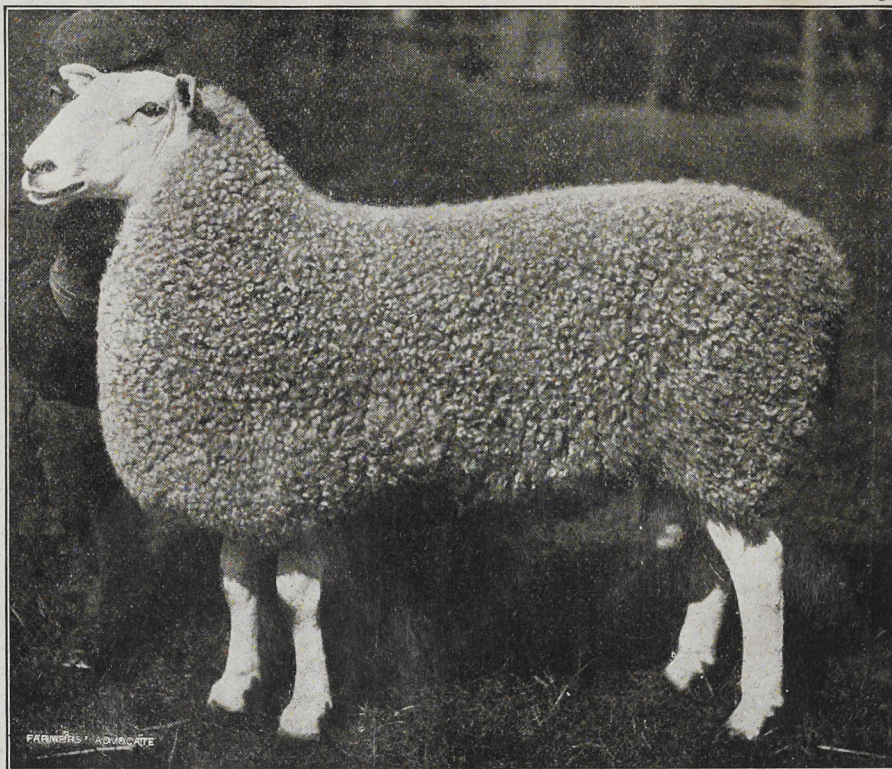
Once, again, an endeavor was made to reopen the question of the admittance of Canadian cattle into this country. A resolution was moved, and supported largely by delegates from Hull and Glasgow. The discussion was principally on the injury the exclusion causes to indirect interests, such as the users of tallow and hides. No action was taken, and a direct vote was burked by the moving and carrying of the previous question.

REPORTS OF SHOWS

Though the Kendall Show has a long history, the society being founded in 1799, there are no signs of faltering from old age. This year's show was well attended, and the collection of stock was well worthy of Westmorland. Sheep and cattle were the outstanding features. Some fine

Wensleydales were shown by Lord Henry Bentinck, and took most of the class prizes. Dairy cows were a capital class. A grand roan, Comely Gem, owned by Tom Hunter, took the Shorthorn society's prize. When milked she yielded 30½ lbs. of milk. Lord Rothschild bought her for his Tring herd. Some fine Shires and Clydesdales were shown, and Hackneys were an excellent class.

Altrincham, Cheshire, boasts the biggest one-day show in the kingdom, and this year's entries were a record, being 5,852 in number. The entries have doubled in the last fifteen years. Nearly every section showed improvement. Horses and dairy cattle were strong features, and dairy products made a tempting display. F. Miller's well known Shorthorn bull, Good Friday, was first in the open class for bulls over two years old, and won also in the country class. Another well known bull, C. W. Kellock's Gerome of Highfields, was second in both classes. Jersey de Knoop was the principal winner for Channel Island cattle. Sheep and pigs were not numerous, but of good quality, and there was a fine display of agricultural produce.



FINE TYPE OF BORDER LEICESTER RAM

That motor traction has made no impression on Shire horse breeding was evident from the grand display at the Ashbourne Shire Horse Show. The demand was never better, and prices are high. The brood mares were an especially strong class. For mares with foal at foot two famous winners at the Shire show, and other places, were in competition, both by the great Lockinge Forest King. These were Messrs. Whitley's Mollington Movement, and Sir A. Nicholson's Mollington Manners. The first named took first place and the Wainwright Cup, but there was little to choose between the two grand mares. First place for yearling entire colt went to F. E. Muntz's Umberslade Menestral. Sir A. Nicholson took first for colt foal, and the Ashbourne Cup.

A considerable portion of the famous Shorthorn herd owned by Harry Butler has been sold at auction. Considering that Argentine ports are still closed, good prices were realized. The 42 cows averaged £42 8s., and 6 bulls, £37 7s. The highest price was 100 gs., paid by the Duke of Devonshire for the three-year-old cow, Rose of France.

* * *

The dispersal sale of the late C. A. Scott-Murray's herd of Shorthorns at Hambledon brought out a large number of stockmen. Capital prices prevailed, 79 cows and heifers being sold for an average of over £47, and 12 bulls for £64 average. The top price of the sale was 320 gs., paid by W. F. D. Smith, for the bull, Hambledon General

15th. J. E. Potter, Ormskirk, bought the highest priced cow, Hambledon Oxford Duchess, for 200 gs. F. DEWHIRST.

* * *

The directors of the Manitoba Live-stock Associations are trying to induce horse and cattle breeders of the province to compete at the International Show at Chicago. The trouble is that Canadian breeders cannot hope to make many sales and the honors obtained are expensive. However, Canadians have won many honors in the past and a big exhibit from the Canadian West would do much to call the attention of stockmen to the prairie provinces as a stock country.

Butchering Sheep on the Farm

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE

Poultry and mutton are the only meats the farmer can retail. He can sell pork and beef of his own killing, but it must be at wholesale prices. Any farmer living near a small town may by killing in the evening deliver in the morning or the following evening one or two sheep or lambs with very little trouble. The price will average 14 cents per pound. The butcher does not like this, but actively assists the trade by sending his best stuff to the city and delivering to the local customers such as he cannot sell at Winnipeg. People who get tough, old cattle at from 10 cents to 15 cents over the block fight and beg for mutton and lamb. The farmer who goes after this trade can kill and dress a sheep or lamb in half an hour, then pulling a wool sack right up over the carcass, tying the sack above the rope and afterward pulling the whole high up out of reach of dogs, has his meat safe in any weather for two or three days except for loss in weight by drying out. At a rough estimate a town will take about a sheep per family every summer and the farmer never needs to cut smaller than occasionally cutting a quarter in two.

The same grass that produces a pound of beef will grow a pound of mutton and grow the wool on it. Flocks of from

ten to twenty are least bother. Big flocks have to travel too far from the buildings and are a nuisance unless one has fencing. The closer to town the less the wolves bother. The sheep is the only animal that can get all the waste stuff off the stubble. Every quarter section in grain has \$50 value in grain lost in handling and only sheep can get it all. Prairie fires can never get to buildings where sheep have yarded. Man. A. A. TITUS.

* * *

Recently, remarked an old live-stock man who lived through two transition stages in the middle West, from ranching to corn growing, and from selling corn to making beef and pork: "Some of these days this country is going to come to its senses with a jolt. We can't sacrifice our young stock in the way we have been doing this last year without somebody ultimately paying more for beef. The man who can weather this present combination of scarce feed and only average prices for cattle is going to come out to the good, and some of us will be wondering at our own shortsightedness. Cattle are going a lot higher and going soon. Make no mistake about that. In the West, population is increasing faster than beef production, several times as fast, and we will pay more for beef. The time to stock up is now; not next spring, or next fall, but right now. Young stock are selling for less than they are worth, and breeding stock are plentiful and cheap; cheaper, perhaps, than we shall see them again for the next ten years."

FARM

Topics for Discussion

In recognition of the fact that valuable hints always are obtained from men engaged in actual farm work THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE has adopted the "Topics for Discussion" column, in order that our readers may see an open channel through which they may inform their brother farmers as to practices that are worth adopting and warn them against methods that prove unprofitable. Not only do we wish our readers to discuss the topics announced for the various issues, but also we desire that they suggest practical subjects on which it would be well to have discussion.

This notice appears under the "Farm" department, but the questions dealt with cover all branches of the farming industry. Letters should not exceed 600 words and should reach this office 10 days previous to the date of issue. They are read carefully and a first prize of \$3.00 and a second prize of \$2.00 awarded each week. Other letters used will be paid for at regular rates to contributors.

October 26.—*What success have you had raising chicks this year? Were results sufficiently promising to induce an increase in operations next season?*

November 2.—*Practical farmers differ in opinion regarding the use of the harrow after the plow. Some claim that the harrow should be used immediately to form a surface mulch and conserve moisture; others advocate leaving the surface as rough as possible to hold the snow. Discuss this question and let newcomers know the results of your experience.*

November 9.—*What is your opinion of winter dairying? Would you advise shipping the cream to a big creamery or making butter at home? Compare returns.*

November 16.—*What suggestions have you to offer the farmer who is buying a few sheep this fall with the object of founding a flock? Suggestions are invited as to winter management, care and feeding and the best methods of housing, handling and looking after a small farm flock to ensure profitable returns.*

Bleached Flour

The artificial bleaching of flour by the Alsop Electrical Process, or by the chemical process, has been subjected to a great deal of criticism. It is right that this should be so, for flour forms such an important part of our daily food that millers or others should not be allowed to add anything to, or to treat flour in any way that will simply improve appearances or commercial value until it has been proven that such treatment does not injure the flour or leave any deleterious materials in it. The consumers demand a white bread; the bakers, consequently, must have a white flour, and the miller must produce it or go out of business. The demand for white flour was partially instrumental in bringing the roller-mill process of making flour, and the keen competition has led to the introduction of much improved machinery, and, recently, to the bleaching process.

This process consists of passing artificially prepared oxides of nitrogen gases through the flour. This treatment bleaches, or whitens, the flour, and leaves in it amounts of the gases that can be easily detected.

It is well known that there are small quantities of the oxides of nitrogen in the atmosphere, and that when flour is exposed to light and air it becomes whiter. This

whitening of flour is one of the results of "aging," and, from all that is known about the matter, appears to be due to the action of the oxides of nitrogen on the coloring matter chiefly present in the fat or oil of the flour. In the artificial bleaching, the action is apparently hastened by a larger proportion of this gas in the air passed over the flour.

There is no doubt about the fact that these oxides of nitrogen are very poisonous, and the main argument against their use is based upon the assumption that a sufficiently large quantity is left in the flour to be harmful. In answer to this I can only state that, in our work, while we could easily get the nitrate action in the flour, we were never able to get it in the bread, and in this respect our results confirm those reported by earlier investigators. Apparently, the nitrate nitrogen is either oxidized to the nitrate condition, or it is volatilized. As to whether other harmful products are formed, I may say we have no evidence; but the fact that no injurious results arising from the use of bleached flour have been reported, indicates that no harmful substances are formed.

Everyone who is familiar with the working of flour knows that freshly-milled flour, especially from new wheat, does not give as good results in the baker's hands as flour that has been kept in some time; or, in other words, flour improves with age. It will absorb more water, the color is better, the texture of the bread is more silky, and the general appearance of the loaf improved. If bleaching is a process of artificially "aging," then similar results should be looked for, and naturally the most pronounced results will be obtained from freshly-milled flour, and especially with the fresh flour from a new crop of wheat. It is then with the new wheat each year that the bleaching process is of most use to the miller, for it practically, in some respects, at least, ages the flour, so that it is more readily accepted by the customers.

We studied the effect of bleaching the different grades of flour somewhat fully, and always found that the bleached patent and baker's grades of flour made a bread of whiter color and better texture than the unbleached flours of the same lots. The loaves, also, had a bolder, better appearance—something of the difference that is seen between freshly-milled flour and the same flour "aged." This difference was more pronounced in the bread made from the patent than in that from baker's grade. In the case of the straight grade the bleaching made some improvement, but it was not so decided as with the patent and baker's grades, while bleaching the low-grade was without results, unless it was to bring out the bran particles more distinctly.

Apparently the gas bleaches the coloring matter in the fats, but does not affect the bran. It is true that there is more fat in the low-grade than in the high patents, but there is so much bran present that the whitening only tends to show up these particles more distinctly. However, so

long as there is so much emphasis placed on whiteness of bread, it would appear as though anything which can be done to whiten or bleach the long patents or baker's grade of flour ought to be an advantage, for these flours contain more protein and fat than the short patent, and, consequently, ought to be more nutritious. But, our experiments show that, while the baker's grade may be made almost equal in color to the patent by bleaching, it cannot be made into a bread of as nice a texture as the short-patent flour.

In this connection, the question naturally arises: "Can the miller, by bleaching, increase the length of the patent?" From our experience, it would appear as though he could, but always with a decrease in the silkiness of the texture of the bread. The lengthening of the patent would mean selling more of the flour in the highest and most expensive grade. On the other hand, there is no specified proportion of the flour put in the highest grade; that is a matter for each miller to decide, and is influenced by the quality of the wheat.

It has been claimed bleached flour contains far less water than the corresponding samples of unbleached flour, and that, consequently, the water absorption was higher. In all our work we could not confirm this point, but, rather, proved that the opposite was true, although the difference was very little. Nor were we able to confirm the contention of some bakers that the bread from bleached flour dried out more quickly than that from the unbleached. Carefully conducted experiments proved that there was practically no difference in the rate of drying.

We find, however, that flour may be weakened by too long treatment with the bleaching agent. This point was very thoroughly studied, and we secured abundant evidence to prove that good flour may be weakened, if not spoiled, by too heavy treatment with the gases.

The conclusions reached in our investigations are that bleaching whitens the flour and slightly improves the texture of the bread and the size and appearance of the loaf. This is especially true if the flour is made from new wheat, although the same difference is noticeable, but to a lesser degree, in freshly milled flour from old wheat. However, when the unbleached flour has been kept for some time, the natural aging will produce all the results of the artificial bleaching, and leaves the flour a more desirable creamy tint than is found in the bleached article. Consequently, the improvement noted is only on freshly milled flour. Furthermore, the whitening, by artificial bleaching a long patent does not make it as strong a flour as a short patent. It may be equal in color, but it has not the power to produce the same quality of bread. Color in flour and bread has been too long overestimated, and it is time consumers looked more to nutritious value, even if it is associated with a slightly inferior color.

O. A. C., Guelph.

R. HARCOURT.

Manure Suggestions

The investigators since the growing of crops began have searched for fertilizers, for things that would make plants grow. They have found nothing that equals common manure. This is nature's fertilizer. Plants respond to it in the tropics, and as far north as they grow. By using it intelligently the fertile soils of North Dakota, or of Illinois, can be made to bring forth crops that will yield almost, yes, twice what could be secured without it.

Much is now known about how to handle this valuable product. It should be taken right from the barn to the field. In some cases, when it contains weed seeds, it may be advisable to let it lie in a heap for



BOARD OF DIRECTORS WHO MANAGED STONEWALL FALL FAIR

The list includes John Stratton, J. E. Turner, Jas. McIntyre, M. Oughton, W. R. Brown, G. Laing, R. Buck, N. Milne, C. E. Gulland, Geo. Bainard and V. McFarlane



CLEARING NEAR WETASKIWIN WITH A BRUSH CUTTER

This outfit made short work of many acres. Four men were required to pitch the brush and pile it after the machine

a while. It has been found at the North Dakota Agricultural College that the best place to apply it is on pasture, grass land and on corn land. When applied to a grain crop it sometimes causes too big a growth of straw. This comes from the fact that the element in manure that causes straw growth is available at once, while the elements that fill the kernel and add stiffness to the straw are made available slowly, so that the manure does not furnish grain crops a balanced food. It can be applied, however, if it is put on thin enough.

Corn makes its growth during the warm part of the summer, when all the elements of food in the manure are made available. In the case of the clover or grasses it is the stalks that are wanted, so this kind of growth is an advantage. When applied on corn and grass land, the weed seed has little chance to do any harm. Then when the grain crop follows the corn or grass or clover that has been manured, it gets a balanced food, and well-filled heads result. It has also been found that it is best not to apply over ten tons per acre, and the even scattering of it is very important.—W. C. PALMER, N. D. A. C.

Engine Not Withdrawn

The motor contest held at the Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition last July created much interest in the use of traction power. It also aroused keen rivalry among the manufacturers. In our report of the same an endeavor was made to give facts regarding the work done and the performance of each engine.

As our editors were over-worked attending to the live-stock judging and general features at the fair, it was impossible to follow the motor contest from start to finish. It was necessary therefore to depend on other reports for some of the details. In gathering these details, however, a regrettable error crept in regarding the Goold, Shapley & Muir Co.'s entries. It was stated that this company's 50-horse-power engine had to be withdrawn because of overheating. This it seems was not the case as, was shown by the table that appeared in connection with our report. Both engines completed the work allotted and numerous sales have been made in the West as a result of the contest.

Road-Making and Culverts

In grading country roads across the prairie the main point to be attained is a dry roadbed, and in order to secure this it is always advisable to take levels on the proposed road site, so that side ditches may be so made that all water is readily taken away. This is the more necessary where swampy land or sloughs are to be operated on. If we can drain it of course it soon ceases to be swamp, and in a little while we can have a good, firm roadbed. If it is difficult or impossible to drain it is hard to make a satisfactory, durable road, especially one suitable for heavy traffic.

It helps in getting across a slough if a good layer of brush or small trees is first laid the width of the proposed road, or if these are not available then plan flax or wheat straw will be found of considerable help as a foundation for the covering of earth with which we form our graded road.

The grade should be fairly high above prairie level if we ever hope to get a passable road. As to width, it is always best to have it wide enough to allow two vehicles to pass without running the risk of one being capsized in the side ditch and to avoid all unnecessary width, for the wider the grade the more difficult and expensive to maintain in good shape.

The stability and utility of the road after it is built depends a good deal upon how the work is done, and the attention it receives after the work is done. If the ground is very swampy it will be impossible to use heavy grading machinery and the work may have to be done by hand or slush scrapers, in which case it will be found advisable to keep a team with harrows on the grade, or the grade will settle very unevenly, and the result will be most unsatisfactory. A good graded road when completed should be well rounded up and made solid on the crown so that traffic will not result in ruts. It should also be maintained in that condition and not be allowed to form a depression on top, which holds water and is ideal for the destruction of earth roads. I have sometimes seen in sections of level country considerable stretches of road filled with water between shoulders, caused by the friction of the wagon wheels. This naturally softens the road bed and every wheel that passes over it when in that condition does a considerable amount of damage. To illustrate the working of this I will refer to a fact which every farmer must have noticed. In punching holes for fence posts with an iron bar we find that it requires a considerable amount of force to get the bar through the hard, dry crust of earth, but if we put a little water into the hole, we find that the weight of the bar if moved about a little is nearly sufficient to force it downward through the softened soil. Yet, we find no attention paid to this very obvious truth and miles upon miles of graded roads are allowed to drift into this state. In fact, they are never touched after being built until they become utterly ruined or nearly impassable; then considerable sums of money have to be spent to repair damages that might have been prevented by the exercise of a little common sense.

With regard to culverts, the old wooden culverts have a good deal to answer for. They too, have been the cause of a good deal of waste and loss, and unfortunately they are not yet extinct. I was recently driving within a very few miles of Winnipeg, and I found them very much in evidence. Farmers generally are very familiar with the very pleasant folks that happen when driving over them, sometimes resulting in broken axles and often in ruffled tempers. These wooden affairs should now be mere relics of the past and their construction prohibited. Their place may be taken by the ordinary glazed pipes, concrete pipes or the corrugated iron pipes specially built for this purpose, and if care is taken to properly place them in position they will last a great number of years. I think our municipal councils are making a mistake in using two small pipes. They may be large enough for the ordinary flow of water, but provision should be made for the extraordinary downpours we sometimes get. But I think that cement concrete is the best material for this work. It is adapted to all con-

ditions and needs no very great amount of skilled labor, and is practically indestructible. These culverts when covered with a fair cushion of earth avoid all the old-fashioned jolts and make our roads much better to drive over and do away with our yearly charges for repairs, replacing any washouts so common with our old wooden friends.

In the economical handling of men and teams it is necessary for the man in charge to do a little planning. He will have to know just what he intends to do, to see the job complete in his mind before he commences work, to have all materials and tools necessary on the spot, to have his work marked out, and in many cases to have some plowing done before he brings the main body of workers and then to keep them steadily at work without friction or excitement. If the man in charge knows his work he will be able to make every movement of his men and teams count towards the completed work.

Man.

R. C. BAYLISS

Cause of Low Flax Yield

Prof. H. L. Bolley, of the North Dakota Agricultural College, through his studies with the flax crop during a period of approximately twenty years, has reached results in his work which assure him that there is no reason why the crop should be lost to the farmers of the Northwest. At the same time he has reached, as definitely, a conclusion that the crop will be lost unless the growers of flax seed in each and every community can be brought to understand that this crop is attacked by persistent root diseases, parasitic fungi, which remain year after year in the soil. The farmers must learn that it is absolutely essential to follow proper methods of seed treatment, and proper methods of handling the soil in order to keep the ground in a healthy condition for this crop.

For this reason Prof. Bolley has decided to undertake a campaign of education regarding flax and its products and culture, and especially regarding the methods of handling the seed and the soil, which shall be very much more definite in its attempt to reach the farmer directly than has heretofore been done. He feels that the flax crop and all its allied industries are essential ally at stake in the Northwest. The fact that the crop is especially light this year, in North Dakota and the northwestern states, because of the excessive drought, makes this work all the more difficult and all the more important.

Disc Plow in Use Two Years

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE :

About two years ago I was advised to try a disc plow, as my farm is pretty stony, and I was continually breaking shares on the mould-board plow. Since then, I have done all my plowing with the disc plow, except breaking prairie sod. I like it better than the mould-board plow, as it does not strike a stone as solid—more of a glancing blow. It does a very poor job in going up hill, but good on the level, or going down hill. What some men call "the objectionable scoop" is what I like about it, as it leaves the bottom of the furrow corrugated, and it breaks up the hard pan, that is formed in the bottom of the furrow, after plowing a few years with a mould-board plow. In fact, it is about the only way that it can be broken up, as it is almost impossible to get a mould-board plow to go down into it. I would say the draft, plowing the same depth and width, would be about the same.

This year my crop seems to stand the hot weather better than that of some of my neighbors who use the mould-board plow, but as I always unhitch off the plow about five o'clock, and hitch onto the harrows and harrow what I have plowed twice I would not like to say that it was because it was plowed with a disc plow.

The disc will always clean, no matter how sticky the soil, but the scrapers will not, unless they are kept very bright, and they rust very easily, being made of softer steel than the disc. It is very heavy to lift out of the soil at the ends, and would be much handier if it had a tongue attached.

Man.

OLIVER BROWN.

DAIRY

Have the Cows Freshen in Fall

The cause of winter dairying receives strong support in the contributions published herewith in answer to the question run for the past three weeks in our Topics for Discussion department. While some readers have written us condemning fall calving and favoring having the cows come in in the spring, the bulk of opinion offered favors fall calving and winter milking, with consequent better calves, and a second freshening of the cows when turned onto grass in the spring. The views here given are well worth considering, and the suggestions worth acting on. The man who keeps cows and makes any pretence of keeping them for profit, should arrange his system that his cows will be in milk in the season when dairy products sell at highest prices. That this season runs from about October to March needs no demonstration. There is of course the question of winter feeding and stabling, but on the whole milk can be produced in winter at better profits despite the higher cost of production, than it can in summer on cheap pasture, and there is the added advantage of better calves. All things considered, Western farmers should give more attention to dairying, particularly to dairying in the winter months. The prizes are given in the order in which the letters appear.

Advocates Winter Dairying and Dual Purpose Cattle

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE :

To the cattleman, whether he be a producer of beef cattle, dual-purpose cattle or dairy stock, there are no practical objections to having calves dropped at this time of the year. Your question under this heading conveys or suggests an invitation to discuss the subject as a combined milk and beef-making proposition, spread over the six months or more of time for which it is obligatory, in this climate, to provide feed and personal care if the stock are to be expected to add to the farm income.

The practice of arranging one's breeding operations with a view to marketing fresh dairy products during the winter months appeals with more force to the mixed farmer, whose cattle are either the dual-purpose type or else representatives of some of the strictly dairy breeds, than to the breeder whose stock are the ordinary beef sorts of commerce, and a class which would not be likely to produce profits if handled according to the system employed by the farmer who makes a specialty of winter dairying.

Assuming that one has a herd of cows whose performance is known to be good enough to produce milk at a profit under winter conditions, and that suitable stabling, feed and attendance are provided, my experience has been that from October 1 to November 15 is, in this climate, the most desirable season to have cows freshen.

The advantages of commencing the real work of the year's dairying and cattle-raising operations at this time are many, the chief one being that the strenuous months of field work have drawn to a close, and the farmer with an aptitude for taking hold of work of this nature, has ample time for giving this part of his business nearly his whole attention, the logical result being that maximum results are obtained, not only as regards the dairy output, but also in the increased gains which the calves will make as compared with the spring calf, which is turned out to rustle and spend the first months of its young life suffering the torments of heat and flies. Fall calves, reared on skim milk, supplemented by a suitable grain ration and all the sound roughage they can eat, make natural steady gains, and by continuing to feed them some grain in the spring during the first few weeks of their change to pasture they will not suffer any check in their growth. The fact of their having been pail fed and housed from the beginning is a circumstance of some further importance in that it fixes a tractability of temperament in the young ani-

mals, a factor which is appreciably valuable when succeeding winters again compel stabling and attention.

If winter cows are persistent milkers, they will continue to produce profitably on a grass diet from mid-May till some time in July, when it is advisable to dry them off, giving both cows and owner a well earned respite from this branch of the farm business during the hot and busy weeks of midsummer and harvest time.

I do not wish to be understood as advising a system of coddling or pampering with any class of breeding stock, unless the milking cows are excepted. My first consideration is the health of the animals, and as an aid in developing a robust constitution the calves are turned out every day that is not stormy during the winter to let them have exercise and fresh air, and also to allow their stalls to be thoroughly cleaned. Heifers reared in this way, and retained for breeding purposes are no trouble to break in to milk, and the others and steers when put up to fatten at the commencement of their third winter, will produce good gains from the start, owing to their being familiar with their surroundings and used to confinement.

Let me not be accused of being controversial or of attempting to stir up a breed war if I state that my position as to locality and convenience to markets has convinced me of the suitability of carefully bred cattle of dual-purpose type to these conditions, my special preference being Shorthorns. The moment you get away from the cheese factory, or if your location makes it impossible to sell whole milk, the dual-purpose cow is indispensable. Conceding all credit to the special-purpose breeder for the magnificence of his attainments, I claim that to maintain a herd of these cattle, and keep them up to a dual-purpose standard is as much, aye, more of a specialty, than to continue the work of other breeders of a single-purpose type of stock with a single object in view.

Cattle which measure up to a true dual-purpose standard when sold at two and a half to two years and eight months of age will weigh from 1,300 to 1,500 pounds. They will top the market and will show profits in proportion to the skill and intelligence which have been mixed with their feed.

I have carried on this system for some years, and as I have made a practice of determining the individual output of each cow by means of milk and fat records, and knowing the market value of all feed consumed by the cattle I can assure your readers that the profits are good. At least, they have been in the past, and as one studies the Western cattle situation to-day,

prospects look good for an increased income from this source to the man with faith in his live stock and his own ability to breed and care for them.

Winter dairying will never be overdone. Volumes have been written, and will still be written in an endeavor to persuade farmers to give their attention to this interesting and remunerative branch of agricultural industry. But the lure of the wheat is insistently attractive to the dweller in the prairie regions of the West, making him shrink from the unceasing routine he knows he must follow if he hopes to succeed as a stockman. So, to the man seeking advice, I say decide whether your temperament and store of patience and enthusiasm are in character and bulk commensurate with the requirements of the cow and her offspring. Having decided in the affirmative, be confident you will succeed owing to the urgent demand there will always be for the products of the dairy, especially when conducted on a winter basis. It is not necessary to look far to discern a substantial reward for the labor intelligently expended on feeding good beef cattle; and though one has become accustomed to hearing lamentations and tales of woe from all parts of the West as to the deplorable state of the livestock markets; and granting that much has to be accomplished before a feeling of confidence is restored in the mind of the farmer, the fact remains that stuff choice enough to top the market has hitherto produced profits, and will continue to do so if bred by a cattleman, fed by a cattleman, and sold by a cattleman.

Man.

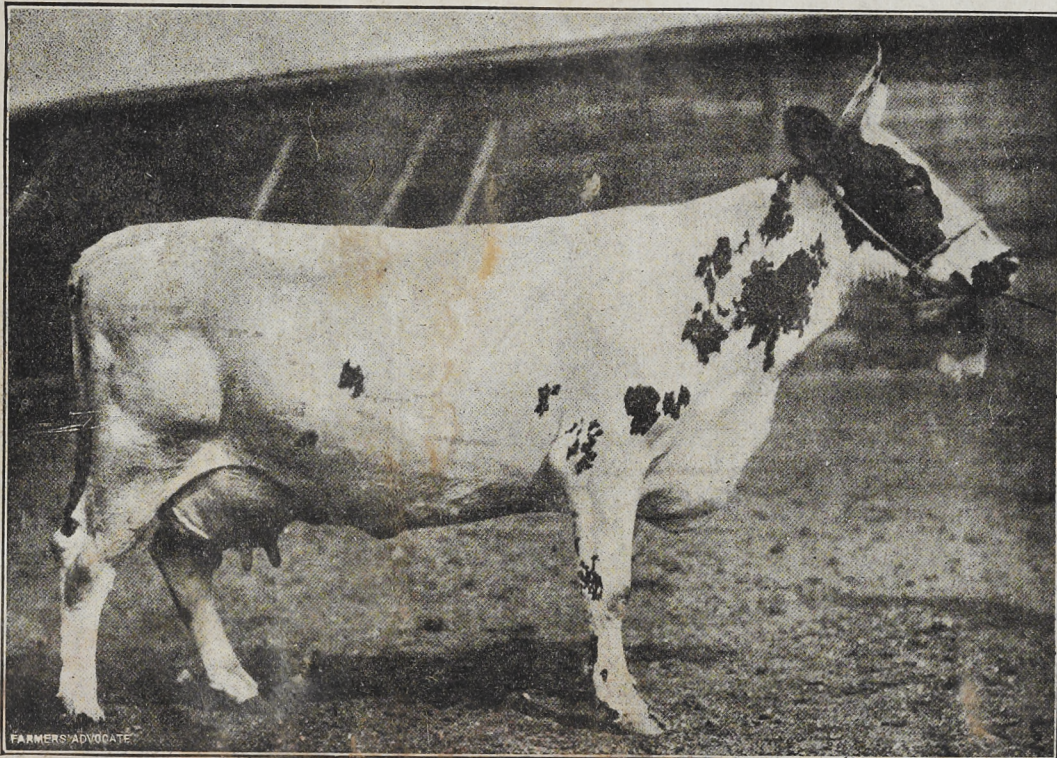
A. COOPER.

Have Cows in Milk When Dairy Products are High

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE :

I have always considered August the best month to have the calves come, especially in this country, where the winter is cold. The calves are three months old before the cold weather sets in, and if fed milk with chopped grain and other feed they will make good cows. I believe small calves should not have too much grass while young. They require pasture and exercise, and should have a little dry feed to help build up the bone and muscle. Calves fed too much grass and milk or water develop a large belly and grow very slowly.

The time for a man to have the calves come depends on the kind of cattle and the system he works on. If I were raising beef cattle I would have the calves in summer, and let them run with the cows till fall; put them in a warm shed and feed them well. They will be ready



J. M. BRUCE'S CHAMPION AYRSHIRE COW

She was a prominent winner at Winnipeg, Brandon and other points in the West.

to sell a year before calves taken off the cows and fed hay and water.

If a man is milking his cows, the fall is the best time to have them come in. He will get stronger calves, and the cows will give from 500 to 2,000 pounds more milk per year. My cows started to calve in September last year, and I had some coming in every month all winter. One calved in September. She has given 10,000 pounds of milk already and will milk another month, and then calve in December. This cow's calf is larger than the calves that come four months before. My cows this year will start calving in December, and come in every month following.

The only way to make anything out of a milk cow is to milk and feed her for ten months, and the only way to make anything out of beef is to feed the calf from the day it is born and get it off as soon as possible. It is just as easy to have a steer ready for market at two years of age as it is to run him till three or four. There is no profit in milking the cows just for the summer months, and spring and summer calves do not have the advantage that a fall calf has. The damp weather does not agree with the calf. Soft grass and skim milk are not as good as a dry feed and regular weather. Nature never intended a small calf to take care of itself until it is old enough to digest the food the older cattle depend upon. Therefore a calf must either have the new milk from the cow, or a good substitute for the same. This proves that a cow that is not a good milk cow should raise calves in the summer, while a good milk cow should calve in the fall, when there is more time to care for the calf. A fall calf fed well during winter months will come out even with the older spring calves, while the cow is giving her largest flow of milk in the season milk and dairy products are highest priced. She is also in full milk when she would have been dry. Then when the grass comes she will give just as much as she did during winter or more.

Alta.

WM. GILBERT.

Gervais Cream Cheese

Gervais cream cheese, a dainty little cheese, is made from a mixture of new milk and cream, the mixture of these two being in the proportion of two parts of milk to one part of 22 per cent. cream.

Take a quantity of this mixture and bring to a temperature of 65 degrees F. Add rennet at the rate of 6½ drams per 100 pounds of the mixture, or enough to bring a coagulation in three hours. When the coagulum is firm enough dip out into kucka-back cloths placed over bowls, with a long-handled culture dipper. Then tie up by the four corners and hang to drain. The

cloths should be previously scalded, and used wet. After the cheese have been hanging up for a few hours, open out the cloths and scrape down the sides to aid the draining; repeat the scraping at intervals of a few hours, until the cheese are firm enough to mould. Salting is done by means of sprinkling fine dry salt over the cheese and working in with a table knife or bone spatula, at the rate of one ounce of salt to every four pound of cheese.

The moulds should be lined with clean white blotting paper, and placed on a scalded straw mat or cloth, and the cheese pressed in with a bone spatula or spoon. In the winter time a few drops of color added to the milk and cream before renneting, will improve the color of the cheese.

FRANK G. RICE.

Care of Milk in the Household

Much effort has been properly put forth to secure the production of milk under cleanly and satisfactory conditions. That this may not fail of its purpose it requires to be supplemented by an equally thorough campaign of education among consumers. Millions of gallons of fairly good milk are contaminated with deleterious and disease-producing bacteria in the households where it is used. From a little circular, distributed with the compliments of the Ontario Department of Agriculture, we quote the following pointers:

"As soon as the milk is received put it in a cool place, away from the rays of the sun and not exposed to the heat of the kitchen or dining-room. If the bottle is to be placed in a refrigerator or near food products, the outside should be thoroughly wiped and rinsed, thus preventing contamination of the surrounding air and foods from the street dust and other dirt which may adhere to the bottle. Leave the milk in the bottle and the cap on, until such time as it is required for use.

"It is well to have a separate compartment in your cupboard or refrigerator for milk and butter.

"When the milk is placed in an open vessel, it is well to cover it with a clean, damp cloth. Several thicknesses of cotton, wrung out of cold water, will answer the purpose. This will not only protect it from dust, but will also assist in keeping the milk cold.

"All vessels intended for milk should be sterilized (scalded with boiling water), and thoroughly cooled just before being used.

"Do not disturb the milk, or pour it from one vessel to another more often than is necessary. It is well to keep your milk in one medium-sized vessel, rather than a number of small vessels.

"Milk delivered at different times should not be mixed.

"Left-overs should be kept by themselves, and used before the fresh supply is drawn upon.

"If milk is to be kept until the following day, and there is a likelihood of it souring, pasteurize by placing in a double boiler and heating to near the boiling point (170 to 180 degrees F.). Cool as quickly as possible after it has been pasteurized. Always rinse thoroughly the cap and top part of the bottle before removing the cap.

"Open vessels containing milk should not be exposed to foul odors or produce which will favor the milk.

"To clean milk vessels first rinse with water, which may be slightly warm, but not hot. Then wash thoroughly with water containing a washing compound, scald, and allow to drain and dry.

"Thoroughly wash milk bottles before returning them to your dealer."

Commandments for Dairymen

The following ten commandments were submitted by President F. H. Scribner at the 33rd annual convention of the Wisconsin Dairymen's Association:

1. Thou shalt call each cow by name, in a gentle and loving manner, for the boss will not hold him guiltless that taketh her name in vain.

2. Remember the Sabbath day, and do only such work as seemeth necessary.

3. Six days shalt thou labor and do all thy chores, but the seventh day is Sunday, and the cleaning of the stables and all unnecessary work should be dropped, so that thy son and thy daughter, thy man servant and thy maid servant may attend church.

4. Honor and respect the kingly sire, that thy days may be long upon the land which the Lord thy God giveth thee.

5. Thou shalt not swear.

6. Thou shalt not scold.

7. Thou shalt not carry thy cattle with the milking stool.

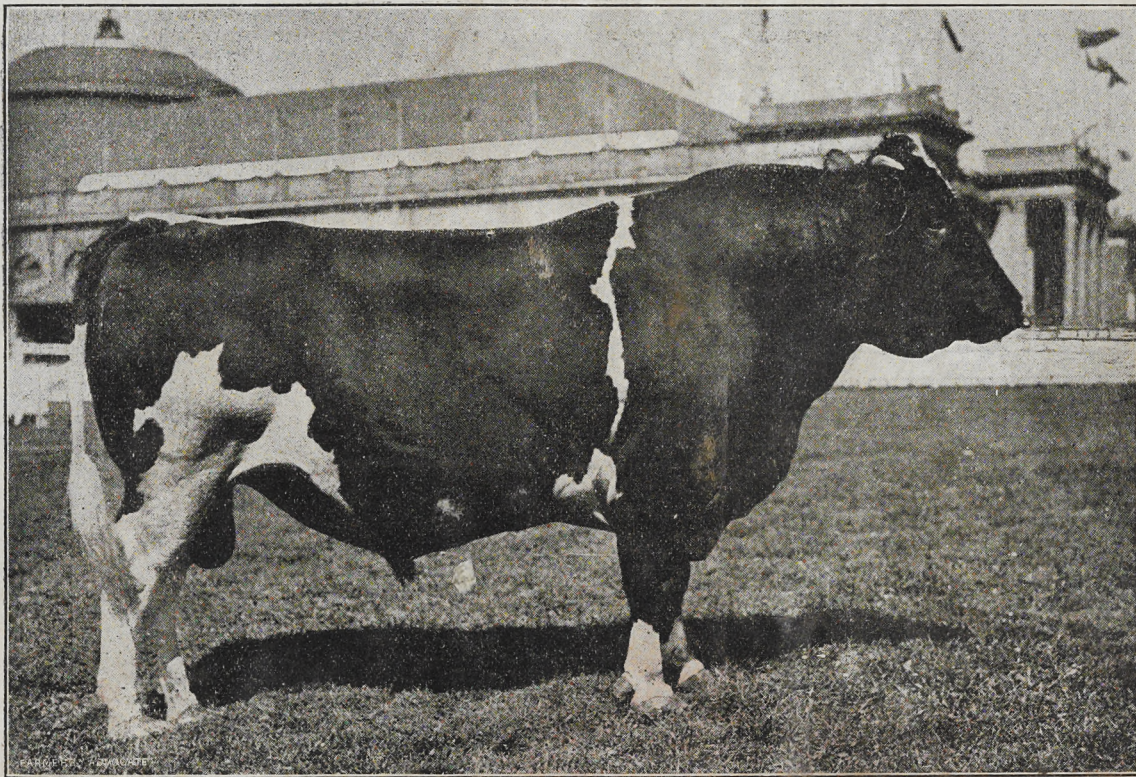
8. Thou shalt look well to the comforts of thy cattle.

9. Thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbor's herd, for verily it heapeth coals of fire on thine own head.

10. Covet not thy neighbor's herd, for verily thou hast made thy selection and verily thou shalt prosper if thou stay by thy choice.

Dairy Cow Competitions

Last year Wisconsin instituted a dairy cow competition, the object being to encourage cow-owners to test their cows, to which end prizes were offered for the best showing made by individual cows and herds in the state. The competition was well entered for, and reports received from time to time from the state agricultural college indicate that the test is taking well, and that good results may be expected. Following the lead of Wisconsin, other states are starting competitive cow tests, the latest being Indiana. Under the rules of the competition, a two-day test will be made each month of every cow or herd entered by a representative of the experiment station. The farmer keeps a record of the weight of milk given by each cow each day, and sends it to the station once a month. He also furnishes a statement of the kind and amount of each kind of feed fed during the month, the amount being estimated by occasionally weighing the quantity fed. Thus at the end of the year the farmer receives from the station a record of the produce of his cows, the cost of feeding and profits on each individual. Persons entering cows are charged \$2.50 per month, this charge covering any number of cows up to ten, which is the largest number one farmer may have under test at one time. Purebred cows may be for advanced registry or registry of merit, for which a fee of \$5.00 per month is charged. In addition to the above, the owner is required to furnish accommodation for the official making the test, pay notary fees and express charges on apparatus where necessary.



SCHUILING SIR POSCH, GRAND CHAMPION HOLSTEIN BULL AT TORONTO EXHIBITION

FIELD NOTES

37,000 in Eight Months

A despatch from Ottawa says that for the first eight months of the present calendar year the home-stead entries in Western Canada number 36,916, as compared with 24,396 entries for the corresponding period of 1909. In each of the prairie provinces there is an increase as compared with the corresponding months of last year, Manitoba having 2,042 entries, as against 1,673 in 1909; Saskatchewan 20,692, as against 12,587 in 1909, and Alberta 14,013, as against 9,933 in 1909.

For the month of August alone the entries numbered 3,500, of which 1,228 were made by Canadian-born persons, many of whom have just returned from the United States. Eight hundred and twenty-five entries were made by United States citizens, 715 entries by English, Scotch and Irish, 226 by Scandinavians, and the balance by French, Belgians, Germans and other immigrants from continental Europe.

Farmers' Institute Workers

The fifteenth annual meeting of the American Association of Farmers' Institute Workers will be held at the National Hotel, Washington, D. C., November 14, 15, 16. Geo. A. Putnam, B. S. A., superintendent of institutes for Ontario, is president. Other Canadians who are on the program as having a prominent part in the proceedings, are Dr. G. C. Creelman, president of Ontario Agricultural College; C. C. James, Ontario's deputy minister of agriculture, and Miss Laura Rose.

The questions to be dealt with include: "Institute Organization and Methods," "Institute Lecturers," "Co-operation with Other Educational Agencies," "Movable Schools of Agriculture," "Boys' and Girls' Institutes," "Women's Institutes," and "The Problem of the Indifferent Farmer."

Grain Standards Board Meets

The grain standards board met last week for the first time in two years. The function of the board is to establish commercial grades for grain, and select samples of such grades to be the standard therefor. The members of the board are: Chris. Johnston, Baldur; Jas. Riddell, Rosebank; Senator E. M. Young, Killarney; Geo. McCulloch, Souris; W. F. Sirett, Minnedosa; Hon. W. R. Motherwell, Regina; C. B. Watt, Toronto; M. McLoughlin, Toronto; J. W. Scallion, Virden; D. W. McCuaig, Portage la Prairie; P. Ferguson, Tate, Sask.; J. McQueen, Brandon; K. Campbell, Brandon; Inspector F. W. Gibbs, Fort William; G. R. Crowe, Winnipeg (chairman); S. Spink, W. A. Black, W. A. Matheson, A. R. Hargraff, C. C. Castle, David Horn and C. N. Bell, secretary-treasurer, all of Winnipeg.

Resolutions were passed pointing out the advisability of the Federal government acquiring and operating the terminal elevators at Fort William and the Eastern transfer elevators, also one expressing the board's regret at the resignation of D. Horn, as chief grain inspector. The board selected commercial grades of Nos. 4, 5 and 6 wheat, feed wheat and feed barley, which samples will govern inspectors in making their grading. The samples so selected will be sent to all the leading grain exchanges.

Alberta Won at Congress

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE's representative in Alberta and British Columbia sends the following notes regarding the Dry Farming Congress recently held at Spokane, Wash.:

This year's congress provides the biggest success of any meeting of the organization ever held, and a host of delegates from the great farming districts of the West assembled to hear the prominent speakers, and to attend the small gatherings where special features of the technical side of dry farming were discussed for the instruction of the delegates. Prof. J. H. Worst, of the North Dakota Agricultural College, was elected president of the Dry Farming Congress for the coming year, while John T. Burns remains as secretary and treasurer, with headquarters at Spokane. Congressman Frank Mondell, of Wyoming, the retiring president, was made an honorary vice-president, Alfred Atkinson is vice-president. The usual number of foreign delegates were present and were named as international vice-presidents.

The congress was especially useful in pointing the way to the settlement of thousands of acres of unclaimed land in the western states, by proving that scientific methods make possible its profitable cultivation. During the past season, the driest in the history of the West, it was clearly proven that good crops could be raised by modern dry farming methods, whereas the unscientific farmers suffered from the drought. The result of the work done by the agricultural experts through the Dry Farming Congress and by other means is being felt in the settlement of the vacant lands in the Northwest.

Alberta won the grand state trophy for the best exhibit at the congress. The trophy is a two hundred

and fifty dollar silver cup, given by the governor, M. E. Hay, of the state of Washington, for the best exhibit on the grounds. Besides doing this Alberta took many other prizes on exhibits made by districts and by individual exhibitors. The Hon. Duncan Marshall, minister of agriculture for Alberta, who attended the congress, was very enthusiastic over the Alberta winnings. He stated that "Alberta simply swept the board and made a very excellent impression all through."

The prizes won by Alberta men are:

Winter wheat—1, H. Bates, of Macleod, Alta.; 2, W. Dawson, of Macleod; 3, W. G. Glass, of Macleod.

Spring wheat—1, C. Clarke, of Macleod; 2, P. C. H. Primrose, of Macleod; 5, N. Tallinger, of Claresholm.

Oats—1, W. G. Glass; 2, P. A. Switzer, Lacombe. Barley—1, W. G. Glass; 2, H. McIntosh, Macleod. Sheaf of wheat—1, E. O. Wintermute, Macleod; 2, A. Perry, of Cardston.

Oats in sheaf—1, A. Perry; 2, R. R. Coffee, Macleod.

Potatoes—2, Maunsell Bros., Macleod; 3, A. Perry. A. Perry made a good record with grasses. He got first in native grass, brome grass, display of grasses, and second in timothy.

Macleod was second in best country exhibit. Cardston was second in best exhibit less than a county. Macleod got the trophy for the best display of threshed grain, and second in the best display of wheat. Cardston won the trophy for the best display of grasses and cultivated forage crops.

The next Dry Farming Congress will be held at Colorado Springs in 1911.

Death of A. M. Campbell

Last week death called away one of the best known workers in the interests of agriculture in Western Canada, in the person of Alex. M. Campbell, M.A., of Stonewall, formerly of Argyle, Man. Until recently the late Mr. Campbell had been in his usual health, but while in Winnipeg was suddenly taken ill with stomach trouble. He was removed to the general hospital, but despite all that medical skill and trained nurses could do he passed away after a few days.

He was of Scotch descent and a native of Simcoe county, Ontario. In the early eighties he obtained an M.A. degree, and for some ten years was teacher in mathematics in Manitoba College, Winnipeg. Later he was principal of the high school at Edmonton, Alta. Shortly after coming West he took up land near Argyle, and over ten years ago quit professional work to attend to his acres.

Well versed in economic questions relating to the farmer, and a strong platform man, his services always were in demand for farmers' institute work in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. Governments also appreciated his ability to get at the bottom of things, appointed him to responsible positions and on commissions of investigation. In 1906, he was chairman of the Royal Beef Commission, that took evidence in Alberta and Manitoba with a view to remedying defects in the conditions surrounding the marketing of live stock in the Canadian West. Last spring also when the provincial government of Manitoba wanted three men to gather particulars regarding stock yards and abattoirs in Winnipeg the late Mr. Campbell was selected as one of the three.

Within the past year he and his family removed

to Stonewall. Mrs. Campbell and two sons and two daughters survive him.

Gleichen Exhibition

The district of Gleichen held its third annual exhibition October 12. This district lies in the heart of Alberta's irrigation area, and the splendid exhibit of both grains and live stock distinguishes it as being one of the most productive in the province. Clark Bros., of Gleichen, noted Clydesdale breeders, swept the boards in the Clydesdale classes. Their record at the fair is worthy of mention. For three years they have won the trophy for champion draft stallion. This year they had entered eighteen mares, and they secured sixteen prizes. They entered six stallions, three securing first prizes and one a second prize. J. Shore, of Gleichen, and A. J. Edwards, of Gleichen, were also successful exhibitors. Shore owned the champion Clydesdale mare.

The showing of vegetables was one of the best that has been seen at Gleichen. H. Lee had three turnips that weighed 64 pounds. J. H. Shouldice and J. C. Buckley had creditable samples of grain.

Events of the Week

The Dominion Parliament has been summoned to meet November 17.

* * *

Automobile owners in Ontario propose to tax themselves 50 cents per horse-power per year, the proceeds therefrom to be appropriated towards government grant for good roads? Such a tax, it is claimed, would raise one-third, or one-half, as much as the government now grants for road building.

* * *

The Ontario government is moving to have a new arrangement made regarding the division of the territory to the west and north of James Bay. Ontario wants a port on Hudson's Bay, and is willing to relinquish to Manitoba a portion of the interior of Keewatin in return for additional coast line on the bay, northward to the Hayes River outlet. It is understood that important inter-provincial negotiations are pending, and that the question above mentioned will be among those dealt with.

* * *

The political revolution in Portugal seems complete. The dethroned king is to reside in England, elections will be held at once and in the meantime the provisional government instituted by the Republicans is carrying on affairs of state. One of the first acts of the new government was the expulsion of religious congregations, which seems to indicate that the Republic will separate itself from Rome. Spanish Republicans are showing a good deal of activity, and it is predicted that Spain will follow Portugal's example before long.

* * *

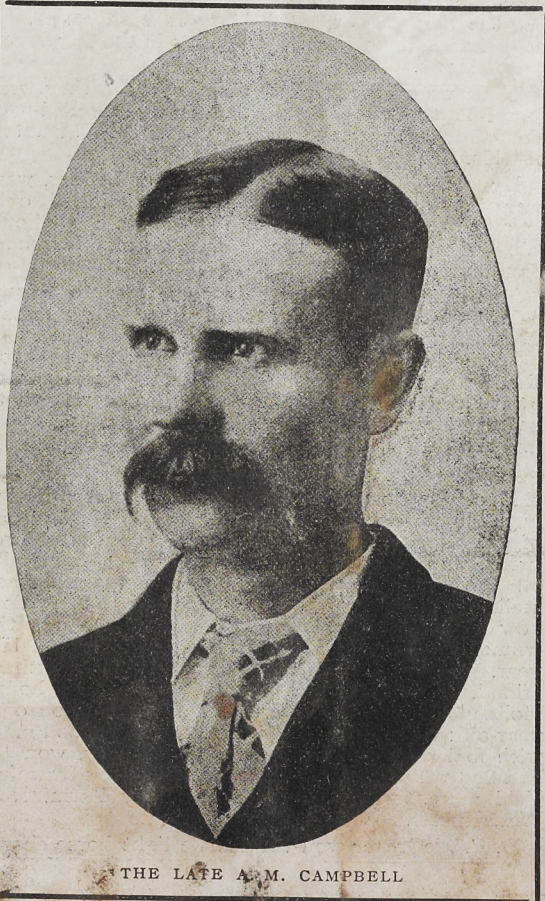
The report of the department of Indian affairs for the fiscal year ending March 31 was issued last week. It shows that there are now in the Indian reserves of the country 110,597 Indians, as compared with 111,043 during the previous year, a net decrease of 446. There were 2,499 Indian births during the year, while there were but 2,102 deaths, leaving a net increase of 397 in the aboriginal population. While the reports from the various reserves still continue to tell of the ravages of alcohol among the Indians, it is evident that the evil effects are less than they were, and the prospects of the red man are correspondingly bright.

* * *

New food standards will shortly come in effect in the Dominion. The chief chemist of the inland revenue department has been engaged for some time preparing standards, and a number of products will shortly be defined by adequate and definite legal standards. Those so far prepared cover milk and its products, meat and meat products, and grain and grain products. After a month's advertisement, the new standards will become law, and, as a result of clearer and more adequate definition of food standards, the department will be in a much better position than heretofore to enforce the law respecting adulteration of foodstuffs and the sale of unwholesome or impure food products. Other standards for medical products, etc., are in the course of preparation.

* * *

The most serious forest fires that ever occurred in Minnesota swept a large area adjacent to the Rainy River last week, destroying standing timber, farming settlements and towns. The death list is large, the number reported dead running from 35 to 150. It is believed that upwards of 100 were killed. Property loss is difficult to estimate, but it will be large. Several towns were burned out. The fire was confined almost wholly to the United States side, the town of Rainy River, just across the river, escaping after a hard fight with the flames. Fire fighting apparatus was sent to Rainy River from Winnipeg, and supplies are pouring into the country from all quarters. The fire started October 8, and fanned by a strong wind is said to have swept across forest and field at express train speed, licking up everything combustible in its way. So sudden did the flames break that settlers had no time to escape, and were cut off and burned to death. Railway tracks and bridges were burnt, and train service in the stricken area completely tied up. Rains on Wednesday and Thursday checked the flames, and finally put the fires out.



THE LATE A. M. CAMPBELL

Provincial Exhibition at New Westminster

If you want to see the agricultural possibilities of British Columbia you should attend one of her large exhibitions. And if you wish to convince yourself that the products you see in the fruit buildings or in the agricultural hall really do grow in British Columbia, wander down amid the large district displays, and without being questioned someone will tell you more than it is possible for you to comprehend and safely carry away. They tell you that the peninsula or the lower mainland is the best mixed farming country in the world; that the district of Ladner can grow more tons of oats per acre than any hot-bed in Saskatchewan; that Surrey can grow anything from peanuts to elephants. You are reminded that the turf on Vancouver Island is unsurpassed, and that land sells at six hundred dollars an acre—worth it for the climate alone. At this juncture a man from the upper country taps you on the shoulder and mutters of the Okanagan country or the Kootenay. He speaks of irrigated lands, developed and undeveloped; of high-tabled lands and valleys where apples and peaches grow in abundance. Those mammoth and blushing fruits and the overgrown vegetables are before you as witnesses, and, once convinced, you move on. Walking through the dairy barns or loitering by the horse-ring you notice that the winners are largely all bred in British Columbia, that the Canadian bred classes contain the championship animals, and upon consideration you are prone to remark that British Columbia truly has great agricultural possibilities.

But there is one thing you must not expect when you attend a British Columbia exhibition, and that is fine weather. If you go with that expectation you will surely be disappointed. This is what was encountered this year at the New Westminster Provincial Exhibition. There was a grand display of fruit and agricultural products and a good showing of livestock, but the weather was most unfavorable. Each and every day there was continuous precipitation. Despite it all the show was held, and an average attendance went forth in umbrella parade, doing honor to the Queen City exhibition.

The citizens of New Westminster pride themselves on their exhibition, and because it is successful from an agricultural standpoint. In this they are right and much credit is due the managers for their honest endeavors. At the present time they have the support and the confidence of the farmers and livestock men, and we judge it would be to the interest of the exhibition management to retain this support. This year there was considerable dissatisfaction among the exhibitors regarding the courtesy and accommodation given them. Whether or not there was cause for this discontent, it is not for us to say, but speaking for the exhibitor we should say that any breeder who goes to the trouble and takes the risk of bringing his livestock to the show should receive every encouragement from the management. Manager Keary is an efficient man, but he should not be hampered by stringent rules and regulations enforced to make financial profits. The New Westminster exhibition is renowned as an agricultural educator and it is to be hoped it ever will be known as such.

The fruit display is an exhibition in itself, for the showing of apples stands unprecedented in the history of the province. E. C. Armstrong, superintendent of fruit culture in Oregon state, and E. C. Roberts, also of Oregon, made the awards in the fruit entries and both made favorable comment as to the quality and the quantity of fruit on exhibition. One of the important special features of the fair this year was the demonstrations on fruit packing, given by B. R. Denny, of the Oregon Agricultural College. A large number of provincial fruit growers as well as local farmers attended these demonstrations. The grading of the different fruits was also taken up thoroughly. Grading has been the chief difficulty with small fruit growers, and the government inspectors have quite often had to censure the growers. These demonstrations will no doubt give fruit growers a good idea of how the fruit should be graded.

DISTRICT EXHIBITS

Perhaps no one feature of the exhibition was of greater consequence than that of the district exhibits. These were displayed in the agricultural hall, and they filled almost the entire lower part of the building. The district of Surrey for the second time carried off first honors, winning the Dewar trophy for the finest district exhibit. The Langley district was a good second, for they were only a few points behind the winner. Kelowna and Salmon Arm had also fine displays. The Kelowna district lies in the centre of the large Okanagan valley, famous for the North American continent over for its fine fruits. The Kelowna district is especially noted for its apples, both winter and summer varieties. A. H. Muirhead, in charge of the exhibit at the fair, stated that the crop this year was an excellent one. Mr. Muirhead is an extensive fruit grower of that district and one of its most enterprising citizens.

In the dairy building butter and cheese was found in abundance. P. H. Moore, B.S.A., dairy expert for British Columbia, made the awards.

LIVESTOCK CLASSES

Practically the same entries were recorded as filled

the classes of livestock at the Victoria exhibition. However, in most instances they did not stand in the same order of merit. Especially in the horse classes was this noticeable. A different judge ruled and his rulings were different.

In the classes for dairy cattle more entries were found in the Ayrshire breed, and in the Holstein classes new entries came forth, while others remained behind. J. M. Gardhouse, Weston, Ont., and P. Farrell, Woodstock, Ont., made the awards in the light and heavy horses. Mr. Gardhouse also judged the sheep, while W. H. Peters, professor of animal husbandry at Manitoba Agricultural College, judged the cattle and swine. H. Collier, Tacoma, Washington, made the awards in poultry.

HORSE CLASSES

Clydesdales made the strongest showing among the draft breeds. The exhibitors in this breed were, Captain Watson, owner of the Cariboo Ranch; S. R. O'Neil, Vancouver; Pemberton Stock Farm; Shannon Bros., Cloverdale; Inverholme Stock Farm, Port Guichon; Guichon Estate, Port Guichon; Colony Stock Farm, New Westminster; Savage Bros., Westham Island, and J. O. Tretheway, of Abbotsford. In the aged stallion class the Victoria winner, Baron's Craigie, was ushered down to fourth place, while Rosendale owned by O'Neil, headed the line. At Victoria he stood away out of his position, getting only fourth honors. Dean Swift, from Pemberton, stood second; Garty Guarantee, an O'Neil horse, came third. Rosendale was a good winner, for he is a horse of good merit and well developed. Tretheway, from Abbotsford, had the only three-year-old entry in Dunure Wallace. Prince Elert, of the Guichon Estate, was a good winner in the two-year-old class. Royal City and Bonny Dean from Pemberton, were second and third. Savage Bros. showed the only yearling stallions. Stallion foal of 1910, 1, Shannon Bros.; 2, Inverholme Stock Farm.

In the brood mare class there were four entries. Nellie Garrick, owned by Pemberton and later sold to the Colony Farm, was first. Nan, shown by Colony Farm, was second, while A. D. Paterson, of Ladner, owned the third animal. The dry mare class brought out the same entries as faced the judge at Victoria. Aries Flower, an imported mare owned by Capt. Watson, was first; A. D. Patterson was second with May Queen, while Lily of Grandview, the Victoria champion, was placed third.

Shannon Bros., however, had two good winners in the filly class, two years old. Grandview's Lassie is especially a good mare and she should develop well, for she possesses good size with much quality. Princess Ena, owned by Guichon Estate, was third. Filly foal of 1910: 1, Pemberton Stock Farm; 2, Inverholme Stock Farm; 3, Guichon Estate. Produce of one mare, two animals any age or sex: 1, Shannon Bros.; 2, Guichon Estate.

In Percherons, W. W. Hunter, of Olds, Alberta; A. C. Ruby, Portland, Oregon, and J. McCulloch, Lulu Island, were the exhibitors in the stallion classes. McCulloch won the championship with his aged horse, Merinor. Hunter had second and third in the four-year-old class with Hornung II. and Gontran. Ruby had the only two-year-old entry in Alfonso. Alex. Davie, of Ladner, had a few entries in the Percheron mare classes.

There were but two Belgians shown and they were found in the two-year-old stallion class. Ruby of Portland won, with the sorrel Trelon. W. W. Hunter, of Olds, had the other entry.

Hunter, of Olds, and Alex. Davie, of Ladner, were seen in the Shire classes. Davie exhibited only mares. Hunter had three four-year-old stallions. Windridge Boy was the champion, and Measham Samson was second.

The draft stallion championship went to Rosendale, the Clydesdale winner. The champion female was Nellie Garrick, the winning Clydesdale mare.

In the British Columbia-bred Clydesdales Shannon Bros. won the championships. It is an honor to own a champion, but it is much greater renown to be both owner and breeder. Shannon Bros. this year had this distinction.

LIGHT HORSES

Hackney horses presented the 'greatest display in the light horse classes. J. T. and J. H. Wilkinson, of Chilliwack, were out with their line of Standard-breds, and they succeeded in capturing practically all the prizes in these classes. In the Hackney stallion class, four years and over, Silpho Sensation, now owned by the Colony Stock Farm, was the winner. Drysdale King, the Seattle champion last year, was second. Jos. Tamboline, of Westham Island, was his owner. D. C. McGregor's horse, Holland Prince, came third. Hackney stallion one-year-old: 1, Capt. Williams, Vancouver. Brood mare with foal at foot: McGregor, of Vancouver, won 1st and 2nd with Warwick Dora and Warwick Graceful. Yeld mare, three years old: 1, Colony Farm, New Westminster.

D. C. McGregor won the female light horse championship with Warwick Dora. A. C. Ruby, of Portland, won the stallion championship with Alder,

his German coach stallion, afterwards purchased by J. McCulloch, Lulu Island.

CATTLE COMPETITION

The greatest entries in the cattle classes were found among the dairy breeds. There was some keen competition in the Holstein and Ayrshire classes. Among the beef breeds the entries were small. Joseph Tamboline, Westham Island, alone exhibited Shorthorns. J. T. Maynard, of Chilliwack, was out with his herd of Red Polled cattle and found no competition. In Herefords, Savage Bros., Westham Island, and W. R. Austin, Coquitlam, divided honors. Austin won the championship prizes. A. J. Street, from Chilliwack, was one of the strongest exhibitors of Jerseys. He was out with thirteen head. A. H. Menzie & Son, of Pender Island, and Mr. Street divided honors in the championship prizes. Other Jersey exhibitors were: Sprott and Schru, of Burnaby Lake; McLennan, of Vancouver, and Robinson, of New Westminster, W. M. Banford, of Chilliwack, was the only exhibitor of Guernseys.

The Holstein competition was chiefly between W. J. Tregillus, a noted breeder from Calgary, Alberta; Logan Bros., Amherst, N. S.; the Colony Farm, Mount Coquitlam, and Alex. Davie, of Ladner. Tregillus swept the board in the bull classes with his aged bull, Peitje De Kol. Butter Boy, first in the four-year-old class, also won the championship prize. Tregillus had also second placing in the four-year-old class; first and third in the two-year-old class, and first for junior bull. Logan Bros. received first for bull, senior yearling, and in the cow and heifer classes they received practically all the first awards. In the class for heifer two years old, the Colony Farm was first and Tregillus second. Logan Bros. won the herd prizes.

Strong competition was found in the Ayrshire classes. A. C. Wells & Son, Jos. Thompson and C. T. Higginson & Son, all from Chilliwack, were exhibitors. Chaplin Bros., of Agassiz; Austin, of Coquitlam, and McCulloch, of Steveson, also competed for honors. The awards are—aged bull: 1, A. C. Wells & Son; bull two years old: 1, A. C. Wells & Son; 2, J. McCulloch; senior bull, yearling: 1, A. C. Wells; 2, J. Thompson; 3, W. R. Austin; junior bull, yearling: 1, E. Higginson; 2, A. C. Wells & Son; 3, W. R. Austin; senior bull calf: 1 and 2, J. Thompson; 3, A. C. Wells & Son; junior calf: 1, A. C. Wells & Son; 2, W. R. Austin; champion bull, A. C. Wells & Son.

In the Ayrshire female classes A. C. Wells & Son won all the ribbons; also the herd prizes.

SHEEP AND SWINE

British Columbia is the home of some fine pure-bred sheep, and it is always the custom for breeders to congregate at the New Westminster exhibition. This year there was a thoroughly representative gathering. A. C. Wells & Son, Chilliwack, were the exhibitors of Lincolns. W. M. Banford swept the boards in the Leicester classes. J. T. Maynard, of Chilliwack, exhibited Dorset Horns, while P. H. Wilson, of Chilliwack, had out some very fine Shropshires.

There was a larger entry in the Oxford Downs. Every class was full with a choice lot of entries. Alex. Davie, Ladner; McClughan Bros., of Langley, and John Richardson, of Port Guichon, were the exhibitors. Davie and McClughan owned the champion pens, the former exhibitor winning highest honors. Dr. A. T. Watt, of Metchosin, Vancouver Island, and C. T. Higginson & Son, of Chilliwack, divided honors in the Southdown breed.

In the fat sheep class all breeds are entitled to enter, and the honors of winning the prizes are therefore great. C. T. Higginson, for fat wethers, won all three prizes with his Southdowns. For fat ewe, McClughan Bros. won first with a good one of the Oxford Down breed. Another prize that is much sought after in the sheep exhibit is the championship and blue ribbon for best ram lamb and two ewes bred in British Columbia. Dr. Watt received the first for this with his Southdowns, and P. H. Wilson second with Shropshires. It is interesting to note that this reward was reversed from that given in Victoria last week in the same classes and with the same sheep.

There was competition in almost every class in swine. In the Duroc, Jersey and Essex breed, J. T. Maynard, of Chilliwack, was the only exhibitor. In Yorkshires, Jos. Thompson, Chilliwack; H. Webb, Sardis, and McClughan Bros., Port Kells, were the exhibitors. Thompson won the championship prizes and also the herd prize. H. Webb came second in the herd award. There were three exhibitors of Berkshires. A. C. Wells & Son, Sardis; H. Webb, Sardis, and Shannon Bros., Cloverdale. A. C. Wells & Son owned the champion animals. In Tamworths, Alex. Davie, Ladner, and W. M. Banford, Chilliwack, divided honors. In the herd prize Banford received first and third, while Davie secured second. The diploma for best boar went to Davie, while Banford had the champion sow.

For best pen of bacon hogs, any grade or breed: 1, Jos. Thompson, with Yorkshires; 2, A. C. Wells & Son, with Berkshires; 3, H. Webb, Yorkshires; 4, McClughan Bros., Yorkshires.



OUR WEEKLY MARKET REVIEW



Rotatoes, per bushel. 60 to 65c

HOME JOURNAL

Religious Teachings for Boys

My own belief is that religious services should in the first place be as short as possible that there should be variety and interest, plenty of movement and plenty of singing, and that every service should be employed to meet and satisfy the restless minds and bodies of children. But, though all should be simple, it should not, I think, be of a plain and obvious type entirely. There are many delicate mysteries, or hope and faith, of affliction and regret, of suffering and sorrow, of which many boys are dimly conscious. There are many subtle and seemly qualities which lie a little apart from the track of manly, full-fed, game-playing boyhood; and such emotions should be cultivated and given voice in our services. To arrange the whole of our religion for brisk, straightforward boys, whose temptations are of an obvious type, and who have never known sickness or sorrow, is, I believe, a radical mistake. There is a good deal of secret, tender, delicate emotion in the hearts of many boys, which cannot be summarily classed and dismissed as subjective.

Sermons should be brief and ethical. They should aim at waking generous thoughts and hopes, pure and gracious ideals. Anything of a biographical character appeals strongly to boys; and if one can show that it is not inconsistent with manliness to have a deep and earnest faith, to love truth and purity as well as liberty and honor, a gracious seed has been sown.

Above all, religion should not be treated from the purely boyish point of view; let the boys feel that they are strangers, soldiers and pilgrims; let them realize that the world is a difficult place, but that there is indeed a golden clue that leads through the darkness of the labyrinth, if they can but set their hand upon it; let them learn to be humble and grateful, not bad and self-sufficient. And, above all, let them realize that things in this world do not come by chance, but that a soul is set in a certain place, and that happiness is to be found by interpreting the events of life rightly, by facing sorrows bravely, by showing kindness, by thankfully accepting joy and pleasure.

—THE UPTON LETTERS.

Mr. A. M. Broadley's "Chats on Autographs," one of the books of the moment in England, contains any number of amusing stories about that type of collector who may be known as a "friend," but is not to be withstood even by harder epithets than that. One of his drollest anecdotes relates to a certain Archbishop of York, who was resolved not to "oblige," but in a moment of forgetfulness replied to his tormentor as follows: "Sir, I never give my autograph and never will." This delightful communication was duly signed! From Stevenson this note is quoted:

"You have sent me a slip to write on; you

Enslaved by Good Habits

A slave to good habits! We are accustomed to hear about the evils of being a slave to bad habits, and we acquiesce even if the evil habit is still retained. But so far as the slavery part of it is concerned the good habit can forge as strong a chain as the bad. What's more, it can make the possessor thereof almost as great a nuisance as the other.

The great point in forming good habits is to make certain actions which have often to be performed purely mechanical, thereby saving time and mental effort for other things which require it more. But an iron-clad set of habits which cannot be persuaded to give way for sudden and unusual demands and emergencies is a hindrance rather than a help.

Habits—good habits—should be the servants, not the masters, to well regulated human beings.

A man who realized the disadvantage of too great conformity to habit is pictured in the Upton Letters, as writing thus to his friend:

"But I am equally aware that habit is apt to become very tyrannical indeed, if it is acquired. In my own case, I have got into the habit of writing only between tea and dinner, owing to its being the only time at my disposal during the term, so that I can hardly write at any other time, and that is inconvenient in the holidays. Moreover, I like writing so much, enjoy the shaping of sentences so intensely, that I intend to arrange my day in the holidays entirely with a view to having these particular hours free for writing; and thus for a great part of the year I lose the best and most enjoyable part of the day, the sweet summer evenings.

"One ought to have a routine for home life certainly, but it is not wholesome when one begins to grudge the slightest variation from the programme. I speak philosophically, because I am in the grip of the evil myself. The reason why I care so little for staying anywhere, and even for travelling, is because it disarranges my plan of the day, and I don't feel certain of being able to secure the time for the work which I love. But this is wrong, and I think we ought resolutely to court a difference of life at intervals, and to learn to bear with equanimity the suspension of one's daily habits."

Jack Hagen's Soul.

It was Jack Hagen's soul that stood
Without far heaven's gate.

It was Jack Hagen heard a voice:

"You do not knock too late,
This night you died to save a life
Where flames were leaping high.
The gate stands open now for you
Who did not fear to die."

But said the soul of Hagen then:

"I've lived too rough for here"
(Within the gate the glory shone;
The harps of gold rung clear).

But said the soul of Hagen then:
"It's me that's black with sin;
And all the holy saints would mock
Was I to enter in."

The voice said to Jack Hagen's soul:

"You did not fear to die.
You gave your life to save a child
Where flames were roaring high."

The voice said to Jack Hagen's soul:

"Unmoved, you faced your fate.
You gave your life to save a life—
You do not knock too late."

But said the soul of Hagen then:

"The lads of Number 4,
They'd any done the same as me—
'Twas just my chance, no more."

But said the soul of Hagen then:

"'Twas what I couldn't shirk.
My duty laid before me plain—
I only done my work."

The voice said to Jack Hagen's soul:

"You did not fear to die.
And fear you then the Father's house?
The mansions in the sky?"

And said the voice to Hagen's soul:

"There's one whom you will know—
Your little sister Margaret
You lost so long ago."

Then, wistful-like, Jack Hagen spoke:

"If little Sis is here
I'd slip just in the gate a bit,
So I could see the dear."

Then, wistful-like, Jack Hagen spoke:

"She died, 'twas long ago;
But sure I'm loving her the same—
I'd like to have her know."

The voice said to Jack Hagen's soul
(The gleaming gate swung wide):

"Your little sister waits for you
Amid the glorified.

Your little sister waits for you
Beside the crystal sea."

Within the gate stepped Hagen. "Sis!
O, Little Sis!—It's me!"

—The Independent.

have sent me an addressed envelope; you have sent it stamped; many have done as much before. You have spelled my name right, and some have done that. In one point you stand alone; you have sent me the stamps for my post-office, not the stamps for yours. What is asked with so much consideration I take a pleasure to grant. Here, since you value it, and have been at the pains to earn it by such unusual attentions—here is the signature.

"ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON.

"For the one civil autograph collector, Charles R."



Hope's Quiet Hour

A MIND TO WORK

So built we the wall; and all the wall was joined together unto the half thereof: for the people had a mind to work.—Neh. iv.: 6.

"In the long run, fame finds the deserving man.
The lucky wight may prosper for a day,
But in good time true merit leads the van,
And vain pretense, unnoticed, goes its way.
There is no chance, no Destiny, no Fate,
But Fortune smiles on those who work and wait,
In the long run."

I am writing this on my way home to Canada. After a wonderfully calm passage across the ocean, we are now steaming peacefully through the Gulf of St. Lawrence. After a lazy holiday, it is natural enough that I should have "a mind to work." I don't know who was the originator of the saying: "Work is man's real play, and suffering his real work." It is a saying with considerable truth in it, although real play is far more necessary than many people think, and helps on the work of the world tremendously.

But as I have often written about "play," to-day my subject is "work"—earnest, valuable, telling work, with lasting results. Plenty of people have "a mind to work" in order to gain something for themselves. There is no need to urge you to "rise up early and late, take rest and eat the bread of carefulness," in the hope of getting on in the world. But it is quite possible to work very hard and be "successful"—in the opinion of one's neighbors—and yet to have wasted the golden years, having done nothing to help others nearer to God and righteousness. It was a very successful man who was called a "fool" by Christ the Judge. He was so successful that his barns were not big enough to hold his crops, and he had money enough and ambition enough to be prepared to enlarge his farm buildings. Why did he deserve the terrible name of "fool?" Because he had worked only for worldly success. Death's narrow door stood right in his path, and beggary lay beyond it. He had worked hard to lay up treasure on earth, but had cared nothing for the success which could follow him into eternity. Those who die in the Lord are called "blessed," for their works do "follow them."

Our text reminds us of the time when brave and loyal Jews had set their hearts on building up the wall of Jerusalem, which had been broken down by enemies. Nehemiah had given up his easy and lucrative position in Shushan, where he was high in favor with Artaxerxes the king, to direct the various workers. He was not content to be a superintendent only, but set the example of enthusiastic work. He—the governor—says: "So we labored in the work . . . neither I, nor my brethren, nor my servants, nor the men of the guard which followed me, none of us put off our clothes, saving that every one put them off for washing." Each one had his own special part of the wall to build; but there were many enemies, so every builder had his sword girded by his side and was ready at a moment's notice to run to the assistance of any fellow-worker who needed him. The people had "a mind to work," and each one faithfully and earnestly

repaired the particular part of the wall which was allotted to him. In spite of the hate and active opposition of their foes, the wall was finished in less than two months; for it was built by men who were not only workers and fighters, but who leaned on their God. Nehemiah says: "We made our prayer unto our God, and set a watch against them day and night."

Those who are thoroughly in earnest in a good cause, fighting watchfully and working prayerfully, are sure to win in the long run.

We also are given our special part of the wall of Jerusalem to keep in good repair. Have we "a mind to work" at this great business; or are we too much engaged with our worldly ambitions to have time to spare for God's work?

tastes of young men and—like St. Paul—"caught them with guile"; she was not disheartened by apparent failure, but sowed good seed prayerfully, knowing that God would give the harvest after many days. I was not told all this, but I am sure of it. Success in building up the wall of the new Jerusalem is sure, if the builder works and prays and is satisfied with the special part of the wall that is allotted to him. Read Nehemiah III., and see how necessary it was that each should stick to his post. There were no gaps. All were working under orders—as we are—and responsible only for the task set them.

And now, let me tell you another story which I heard yesterday from my neighbor at table. He told me that a lady of his acquaintance once said to a gentleman who was staying a few days in a certain city: "Won't you come to church with me to-night?" He began to excuse himself, but she pleaded: "Do come, we have something especially interesting to-night in the way of missions." He was not interested in missions, but attended the meeting to please her. As a result, he went out to China as a missionary, and was one of the heroes of the Boxer riots there.

So much for those who won success because they had a mind to work. Another anecdote told me yesterday was of a Sunday School teacher who was easily discouraged. When Joseph Smith—the Mormon leader—was a boy, she was asked to try and do something for him. She refused, on the ground that it was impossible to do anything with such an incorrigible boy. "If she had

bless 'em!

How they would thrill to a caress,
If they had someone to caress 'em.
Their backs are bent, their locks are gray,

Their lives were spent in toil for others,

And in their stiffening work-worn clay,
The fire of youth burns bright—or smolders."

If we have "a mind to work," for love of God or man, then we can always find plenty to do. It is grandly worth doing, too.

DORA FARNCOMB.

CHILDREN COMPARING METHODS

Dear Editor:—I think that space for an exchange of school ideas is well spared in THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

Here's an irritating thing that faces me just now, and every other teacher who is starting in a new school: The comparison of my methods of work with those of my predecessor by the children.

"You will do this work in such-and-such a way," I say in assigning a lesson. And one voice or perhaps a full chorus replies by "Miss So-and-So did it this way!" and attempts to explain.

I acknowledge it annoys me, but there is less than no use to show it, and to make disparaging remarks about the last teacher's ways is lowering to professional dignity. The only method I have found yet for preventing the ruffling of my temper on this account is to state plainly that unless asked for any statement about the other teacher's way of doing things is not to be made. Then I laugh and ask, "Could I wear your other teacher's clothes?" They were nice clothes, but they wouldn't fit me, and I would look queer. Now, I can't wear her ways either. You liked them from her, but I would be awkward with them and must just stick to my own." And being fairly reasonable little mortals, we do not have much trouble.

TEACHER TOO.

CANADA, BEAUTIFUL LAND

A SCHOOL SONG

A song for the land that we love,
Canada, beautiful land!
As a bird trills its music above,
Canada, beautiful land!
The land of wide prairies and trees,
Sweet clover and humming of bees,
And the maples which sway in the breeze,
In Canada, beautiful land.

CHORUS

Crown her, crown her,
Crown her with wheat, this land doubly blest,
The fairest, the richest and best,
Canada, beautiful land.
Canada, beautiful land.

The wheat fields of billowy gold
In Canada, beautiful land,
Are smiling with treasure untold
In Canada, beautiful land.
The good hope of nations is she,
With love overflowing and free
As her streams in their beauty and glee
In Canada, beautiful land.

Then, sing to the praise of our God,
In Canada, beautiful land,
And our fathers whose feet early trod
This Canada, beautiful land.
A land kissed by sunshine and showers
Of grain lands, wild roses and flowers,
O, thrice blessed land—this of ours,
Our Canada, beautiful land.

Man. MRS. A. L. DOTY.

STYLE IN WRITING

This is the one thing that I try with all my might to impress on boys, that the essence of all style is to say what you mean as forcibly as possible; the bane of classical teaching is that the essence of successful composition is held to be to "get in" words and phrases; it is not a bad training, so long as it is realized to be only a training, in obtaining a rich and flexible vocabulary, so that the writer has a choice of words and the right word comes at all. But this is not made clear in education, and the result on many minds is that they suppose that the essence of good writing is to search diligently for sparkling words and sonorous phrases, and then to patch them into a duller fabric.

—UPTON LETTERS.



A FLOURISHING WOMEN'S INSTITUTE IN NEW ONTARIO

The wall of the new Jerusalem is built of precious stones, "living stones"—men and women. The souls of men are very precious in God's sight. Are they precious in our sight, too; or is it nothing to us if they are stained with sin and tossed aside as useless rubbish?

Let me tell you a few stories I heard yesterday in the dining saloon. The gentleman who sits next me at table began to talk about the great results which sometimes follow apparently trivial actions. He said that he had given up attending Sunday School when he left the infant class, and had drifted into utter carelessness about religion. When about eighteen years old he went to live in Washington. One Saturday afternoon a lady called on him, and, with the most charming courtesy, invited him to come to her Bible class next day. In order to please her he said he would be there, if she would not expect him to answer questions or hunt up texts in the Bible. At the end of a year, he had the record of unbroken attendance each Sunday. Very soon he started active Christian work on his own account, and then showed his appreciation of his teacher by marrying her daughter. "I owe my great happiness in life to that one friendly visit," he remarked, looking at his wife as if he meant every word he said.

But it was not only that first call which had won him over. The teacher of that young man's Bible class had "a mind to work" in building up the wall. She studied the weekly lessons and prayed over them; she studied the

tried to take him in hand," said my informant, gravely, "perhaps there might have been no Mormonism now."

Who but God can calculate the loss to the world of one of our many wasted opportunities?

Jane Addams, the great settlement worker, says that a Lithuanian once came to her and suggested the plan of an "Immigrant Sunday." He thought that American families might observe that day by "each one inviting an immigrant family home for Sunday dinner." If such a suggestion should be carried out, it would do a great deal for both hosts and guests.

Is there no lonely person in your neighborhood who could be cheered and encouraged, perhaps kept out of bad company, by an occasional invitation to your home? Many a young life has drifted downwards for want of a little neighborly kindness. There was no sign that anybody cared.

And then there are the lonely people who have left youth behind them. How many chances of cheering them we carelessly let slip! They are so surprised and so pleased when the busy, bright young people take time from their own pursuits to pay them a little attention. We should never neglect old people—especially those who are our own relations—lest we be guilty of neglecting Him who has said: "Inasmuch as ye did it not to one of the least of these, ye did it not to Me."

"The world belongs to young folks—yes, Young folks of sixty years—God,

THE NEW HATS

It may be a statement you feel like contradicting, but it's true, hats are fairly sensible this year. Of course, the extremes are freakish, but the main army of coverings for female heads this fall are as sensible,—as the heads under them. You can buy a hat four feet in diameter and as heavy as a sack of flour if you want to and have money enough; but this season it doesn't mean that your milliner sniffs scornfully if you choose a small one, and you need not feel abased in her sight.

The large hats are somewhat of the Gainsboro type, of medium height and with a wide gracefully curved brim. They are made mostly of silk velvet, with black for the top of crown and brim, and white, pale pink or blue underneath. Or the colors may be reversed, the pale shades above with the black for facing the brim. The trimming is almost invariably plumes, with perhaps a fancy buckle.

All trimmings this year are on simple lines; hats are not overloaded. The beauty and value of it are found in the rich materials of which it is made, and it is a mistake to cover such up with a load of trimmings. Wings put on almost flat, a single quill, a rose, an osprey or small feather ornament set in a rosette of silk or velvet, or held by a buckle—these are the chief adornments, put on sparingly.

Perhaps a description of some of the hats I have seen will help more than pages of hazy general description about lines and effects.

The turban style is generally worn, and should prove a favorite. For young girls the "cloche" or "mushroom" crown, with a narrow drooping brim is popular. I saw one made of a rounded crown of gold brocade, brim of brown velvet, and its sole trimming a band of the brocade piped with brown going completely round the crown. Another had a full tam o' shanter crown of royal blue velvet, a black velvet brim and a black wing.

For older folk the turban has a brim turned up close to the crown, about three inches high in front and gradually widening towards the back till it reaches the height of the crown. A black velvet one of this shape was piped with red

The Ingle Nook

and had a red mount on the left side of the outside of the brim. Contrasting materials for crown and edge are used in this style also. Buckram turban shapes with no brim at all are draped gracefully with Paisley silk and worn with little or no other trimming.

The large sailors are still worn, wide crowns of medium height and wide rims with a slight downward droop. I have seen two pretty ones of this style. The first was of delft blue silk velvet on top, both crown and brim, and the underside was faced in with Paisley silk, in which the prevailing color was also delft blue. A band of the Paisley piped with the velvet was the only trimming. The other hat was a beaver, deep Alice blue brim above, and black crown, with a big, dark red silk rose on the rim close to the crown on the right hand side.

A FAIR EXCHANGE

Dear Chatterers:—I've had a number of disappointments lately when the mail is laid on my desk in the morning and I come to sort it out, nice, fat envelopes addressed to Dame Durden cause a thrill of pleasurable anticipation of a big newsy Ingle Nook letter inside. But when opened up all that is disclosed is an addressed, stamped envelope and some questions to be answered.

Now, please don't imagine for a moment that it is answering those queries to which I am objecting. Not a bit of it. It's a pleasure to do it. But that Ingle Nook page is my special care and pleasure, and I want it to be the very best of its kind anywhere. Don't you?

So when you want a private reply that takes my time to answer, won't you offer as a first-class substitute a paragraph or two for our page, about anything you care about—the crops, the weather, books, friends, children, school, or any one of the thousand things you are interested in?

By the way, Christmas is coming at us at a terrible rate, and it isn't a

bit too soon to be exchanging ideas. Ask questions and see what help you'll get. Begin a list of the people to whom you want to give something, and any ideas that strike you about what they would like.

DAME DURDEN.

ABOUT THE HOUSE

TO BLEACH LINEN

If the linen on which colored embroidery has been worked becomes yellow it can be bleached in the following manner without injury to the fabric or fading the silks: Put the piece to be bleached into an earthen dish, cover the article to be bleached with buttermilk and let soak for three days, stirring each day; then take out and wash in the usual manner. Any white goods may be bleached in this manner, but it is especially good for colored embroidery as ordinary bleaches take the colors out of the silk.

COMFORTS

As made by this Connecticut receipt comforts are a species of doughnut, but more delicate and digestible and much more easily and quickly made. Mix thoroughly two eggs well beaten, one cup of sugar, one large teaspoonful of melted butter, one cup of sweet milk, three and one-half cups of flour, sifted with two teaspoonfuls of baking-powder, a little salt, and some grated nutmeg. Drop the batter from a teaspoon into boiling fat. With a little practice perfectly round balls can be produced. When they are cold roll them in powdered sugar.

PRESERVED BEETROOT

Wash the beets carefully, put them into a pot of boiling water, and boil for 2 1-2 hours; drain and plunge each beet into cold water, then strip off the skin. Cut up the beet into dice or pieces of convenient size. Take 1 quart of good vinegar, 1 lb. of brown sugar, 1 doz. cloves, 1 doz. peppercorns, a pinch each of salt cayenne, and mustard. Boil all together for about 15

minutes. When cold, strain and pour over the beets. Seal the bottles and store away in a cool, dry cupboard.

CLEANING CRETONNE

Now that cretonne and chintz are used so universally about the house this cleaning suggestion should be invaluable, as it can be adopted in the home so easily. Take one pound of rice and boil it in a gallon of water until the rice is quite soft. Now, strain off about one quart of the milky water in a separate vessel, and add to it a piece of gum arabic about the size of a small egg. This to be set aside and used for starch later on. To the remainder of the water and rice add enough warm water to wash the curtains in. Instead of soap, rub the curtains with a handful of the boiled rice, and "souse" the cretonne up and down many times. Rinse in fair water, and finally starch with the water as prepared above. The cretonne or chintz material should be ironed when partly dry (not allowed to dry and then sprinkled), and a medium hot iron should be used. If this method is followed the hangings will be like new.

HOME-MADE FIRELESS COOKER

A reader contributes the following: This is my original idea for a fireless cooker, made from materials that I had cast aside as useless: I took an old 25-pound lard can; in the bottom I placed a piece of asbestos the exact size. (This asbestos had done duty in library grate.) The top of the can I did the same. A discarded granite pail I placed inside the can, the pail being two inches smaller than the can; the space between I filled with excelsior. I also made a pad of oil-cloth filled with excelsior, placing over the top after placing the food in the vessels in which they had been cooked a short time. Put on the pad and the top of the can. Let it stand over night. Equal to any high-priced fireless cooker.

* * *

"Did you ever see a mermaid?" asked a member of the sailing party.

"Well," replied old Cap. Catspaw, "I thought I seen one this summer, but it turned out to be a girl that fell overboard with a hobble skirt on."—Washington Star.

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6436 Girl's Box Plaited Dress, 4 to 10 years.



6242 Boy's Coat Blouse Suit, 4 to 8 years.



6762 Child's Dress, 2, 4 and 6 years.



5840 Child's Night Drawers, 2 to 8 years.



6734 Child's Box Plaited Dress, 2, 4 and 6 years.



6361 Girl's Guimpe, 4 to 12 years.



6733 Infant's set, One Size.



6359 Misses' Blouse, 14 and 16 years.



MORE ABOUT BOY SCOUTS

(Continued from last week.)

Ordinarily he would have been tipped. In fact, he was called up to receive his pennies, when he straightened himself up, looked me in the eye, put his hand to the salute, and said: "No, thank you, sir, I am a Boy Scout." I very properly felt ashamed. Now that boy will grow into a self-respecting, honest, upright man. It means a great deal to me to think that I, for one, have been able to assist in helping this boy on the way to become a real man instead of a shifty, penny-cadging loafer.

A SCOUT IS A FRIEND TO ANIMALS.

He must not pain or kill any creature unnecessarily, even if it is only a fly. Recently, when examining a boy for his "tenderfeet," we came to this law: "A Scout is a friend to animals," and the boy, being confused and anxious to pass, answered: "A Scout is a friend to animals, no matter to which social position it belongs."

A SCOUT OBEYS ORDERS.

And without question. But after he has carried out an order he may state his reasons against it.

A SCOUT SMILES AND WHISTLES UNDER ALL CIRCUMSTANCES.

He goes about his duties cheerily, not in a hang-dog sort of way. If someone steps on his feet, he smiles and whistles, and is right again in a moment. The punishment for swearing or using bad language is, for each offence, a mug of cold water, to be poured down the offender's sleeve by the other Scouts. It was the punishment invented by the old British Scout, Captain John Smith—he of Virginia and Pocahontas—three hundred years ago.

A SCOUT IS THRIFTY.

He opens a savings bank account. Nine laws—and the chief of them is to do a good turn daily. People do good turns daily, but Scouts are trained to think of doing them—and to do them. They go out of their way to do them. If no chance of a good turn comes along, Scouts go off singly or in pairs or in patrols to find and seize an opportunity. They wash the baby for mother. They chop wood for poor neighbors. They pick flowers for cripples. They bring pails of water for old women. They fetch and carry, each doing his little best to sweeten the life of others. I have seen the most wonderful things that Boy Scouts have done. Last week I was walking down a hill near my village when I saw an old woman with a small girl struggling up with a great heavy box between them. Suddenly—where they came from I could not perceive—two Boy Scouts appeared, picked up the box by the ends and brought it up the hill. The old woman—she was poor and threadbare—thanked the boys. They merely gave the Scouts' salute and trudged off, quite happy in the thought of having done a good turn. I am certain that a year ago, when they were not Scouts, they would have looked on and let this old woman trudge up the hill alone.

With Scouts' law our new boys are taught the Scout signs. These are mysterious marks and meanings. All boys love to make chalk-marks, but Scouts are trained to rub them out when made. An arrow mark points the way of the trail to be followed. A cross means "This road not to be followed." A circle within a circle means "I have gone home." At night, sticks with a wisp of grass round them, or stones, are laid on the road in similar forms so that they may be felt with the hand.

We teach the boys not only how to make the signs, but how to put a signature to them. Each patrol has its name and its call. Foxes bark,

Bears growl, Stags roar, Storks cry "Kor-r-r," Plovers whistle "Pee-wit," Hyenas make a laughing cry, Boars grunt, Cobras hiss, and Owls hoot. All Scouts in a patrol practice the patrol call, and so may communicate with each other when in hiding. The patrol leaders carry little flags with the head of the patrol animal or bird shown in red cloth. We teach each Scout to draw his patrol animal's head. Then when he makes a Scout sign on a road he can put his signature to it: the outline head to show his patrol, and a number to show his place in the patrol. Then his friends, finding the sign and signature, know who made it.

Next the theory and the practice of the Scout Salute must be mastered. The theory is that a salute shows you are a right sort of a fellow and mean well to the other. The salute is a sign



PACKING A LOAD IN JAPAN

between men of standing. Scouts must salute each other on meeting for the first time. They must salute the flag and King's officers, and their own officers. They must salute a passing funeral, and stand at the salute when they hear the strains of "God Save the King." In practice, the right hand is raised level with the shoulder, palm to the front, thumb resting on the nail of the little finger, the other three fingers upright, pointing skywards.

In the full salute the hand is raised to the forehead.

The signs and the salute are mastered in two minutes. Then we teach the boys how to tie a few useful knots—the reef, sheetbend, clove hitch, bowline, fisherman's and sheepshank. They love to learn this science of knot-tying, and a quick boy will learn his knot lesson in half an hour. After one or two meetings, the boys are qualified to be enrolled as tenderfeet, and the Scout law has a lasting place in their minds and their hearts.

We proceed to swear them in and give out uniforms. The occasion is one of some little ceremony. A special meeting is set apart for it, and a speech or two, and a popular president on a platform. Then each boy is called forward to make his Scout promise:

"On my honor I promise that I will do my best to do my duty to God and the King; to help other people at all times, and to obey Scout law."

Saying these words he stands at the salute—and the three upraised fingers are to remind him of the three points of his promise. We give him a little metal arrow badge to wear in his buttonhole, and give him what he has been longing for with a great longing—his Scout uniform.

It is the most fascinating boy's uniform in the world, at once picturesque and serviceable, dignified and free-and-easy. Putting it on, the boy becomes twice the boy he was before. He is worth looking at, and he will be looked at wherever he goes, though as a mere boy he would have passed unnoticed. His dull workaday clothes he changes for a uniform of harmoniously blended colors. His tweed cap is replaced by a rakish wide-brimmed hat of felt, the top of the crown pinched into a point. In place of his ragged, often dirty, little coat, that may have belonged to half a dozen brothers before it passed to him, he wears a colored shirt of flannel or thin serge, khaki or brown, green or dark blue. Around his neck is a gay, loosely-knotted kerchief of his patrol's colors. He wears blue shorts, or "knickers" cut short above the knees, leaving his knees bare. A leather belt goes around the waist, with buckles of dull metal, two swivels, and a coat strap. The stockings are turned down below the knees, and from the invisible garters depend visible tassels of green braid. On the back is a haversack, containing a billy-can, drinking-cup, and other equipment to taste. Over the shoulder is slung a light wooden water-bottle; and on the shoulder is a knot of colored ribbons, denoting the patrol to which the tenderfoot belongs. He has also a whistle and a knife, and in his right

As to the Scoutmasters, the uniform is simple and comfortable: Norfolk jacket, kneebreeches, stockings, gaiters or puttees, with a Scout's hat for a head, a stick for the hand, and for insignia a white bunch of ribbons on the left shoulder.

So we get under way. A definite course of training lies before us. There are many lessons to be learned before we can emerge from the tenderfoot stage, enter the next grade and become first-class Scouts. We must coach our tenderfeet in elementary first aid and bandaging; the local doctor helps us here. They must learn to signal by semaphore or Morse, an art which boys pick up with wonderful rapidity. Then compass and map reading must be mastered. Each tenderfoot must know the sixteen principal points of the compass. Most of the work is done out of doors. There we teach the Scouts all we know of nature—teach them about the stars and the moon and the sun, frost, snow and rain, trees, flowers, birds and butterflies. We study together the clouds, and the wind, and the weather. We explore the country, and find out every path and by-path. We learn to use our eyes properly, and our ears, noses, and senses of taste and touch. We study tracks and trackings. Each tenderfoot will have to prove presently that he can follow a track, not too obviously made, for half a mile in a space of twenty-five minutes. Sometimes we clamp tracking-irons to our feet and lay a trail of deer's feet marks over hill and dale. Sometimes we take the tenderfeet where there are shops. For one minute each one looks into four shop windows in turn, and then from memory must describe satisfactorily the contents of one of the windows. We play Kim's game—displaying a number of small articles on a tray, then covering the things, and recalling from memory as many as possible. We go out on marches, build fires, and cook dinners and teas. Before he may pass out of the tenderfoot stage each young Scout must show that he can lay and light a fire in the open, using not more than two matches. He must be able to cook a quarter of a pound of meat and two potatoes without other cooking utensils than his billy-can. We do a few physical exercises, and a little drill, just enough to allow the Scoutmasters to handle the Scouts in a businesslike way and to maintain discipline. We hold that drill, if carried to extremes, dulls initiative and resource. Our object is to make our tenderfeet into self-reliant and resourceful men, able to look after themselves and others in any emergency—to make real men of them, in short.

(To be Continued)

THE FIRST MARBLES

It is always interesting to know where things started, no matter how insignificant they are. Of course, all things had to have a start somewhere, and it is sometimes difficult to tell just how they started, especially the most common things. The most of us think they always were, and are satisfied, but the fact remains that they were not.

How many boys know where the marbles that they have in such large numbers, and which they could never do without, first started? It is said that the first ones were exported from that little country, Holland, to England, whence we got them. They are called marbles because the first ones were of little pieces of marbles, rounded by being pounded about by the wind and rain, and thus became toys for the children who found them.

Because the Dutch children liked to play with them, it was thought the children of other countries would like them also, and so they were made of other materials and sent to other countries. In the beginnings they were called "bowls," and men and women, as well as children, played with them. Now, however, nearly all the marbles are made in that country, which supplies toys for the whole world, Germany. Hundreds of millions of agents, glassies, commies and shiners are sent from this country each year for the boys.



WHO HAS TRAVELLED ON A BOAT?

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—I am a little girl that is too small to write, so my sister is writing for me. I have not been going to school a year yet. My teacher's name is Miss McD—, and I like her very well. The name of the school is Winchester. I have not much news to tell you. I am in grade one at school, and I am six years of age. There are sixteen pupils going. I have a mile and a half to walk. I live on the farm and I like it very well. Last summer I went to Ontario on the boat. I was on the boat two days and a half. Were you ever on a boat? I am the youngest of the family and they make a baby of me.

EDITH MCGREGOR.

MANY TROUBLES

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—This is my first letter to your club. We have taken THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE for a little while and we like it fine. I like reading the Western Wigwam letters very much. We came to Alberta last February and we like the country very well. I have been sick ever since we came up here. I first had diphtheria and then when we moved out on our farm I took scarlet fever, and then I took St. Vitus dance and then I had the mumps. But I am going to school now. I like my teacher very much. We live on a farm three miles from the town of Nanton. My brother has five nice horses. I have four brothers and one sister living. My father is dead. He died seven years ago and my two oldest sisters are dead too. My youngest brother got thrown off a horse and got his arm broken and it had to be taken off. My brother and I have about three miles to go to school. We have a horse and buggy now. I am eleven years old. I will be twelve the 29th of January.

I think I had better close for this time or my letter may get too long. I enclose a two cent stamp, hoping to get a button. Wishing your club every success. Good-bye, Cousin Dorothy.

ALMA ETTA PAUL.

FROM AN OLD FRIEND

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—Here I am again. I have not written to your club for a long time. I guess the Wigs are wondering why I have not written.

My father is going out threshing to-morrow, and he expects to be out three or four weeks only. Last year they were out seven weeks, and then he had to finish this spring. It is very cold nowadays. I think it is going to end up in snow, because it was snowing a little bit here to-day. It is freezing very hard to-night. There is white frost on the grass and a very little bit of steel that is laying on the ground.

We have got all of our potatoes dug and our onions and carrots pulled up and pitted, and we are going to pull up the turnips and beets to-morrow. We did not bother pitting our potatoes this year, but we just took them and put them in the cellar so that we could get them without going and disturbing the others so that they would get frozen and turn rotten. There are lots of ducks around out here this year. One day I took my father's shotgun and went out and shot six in about half of the afternoon, and when my brother told some of the boys in town they would not believe him, they thought that I could not shoot out of a shotgun. It is getting pretty late now so I think I will close with some riddles.

1. Which is the right grammar, the yoke of an egg is white, or the yoke of an

egg are white? Ans.—The yoke of an egg is yellow.

2. Two hookies, two crookies, four stiff standers, four lilianders, and a switchabout. Ans.—A cow.

3. What has teeth east, west, north and south and yet it hasn't got a mouth? Ans.—A set of harrows.

4. What is the first thing a man puts into his garden? Ans.—His foot.

5. A stick in his hand and a stone in his belly if you tell me his name I'll give you a penny. Ans.—A cherry.

I wish the Wigwam and all the Wigs success.

WAH-POOSE.



HOW WOULD YOU LIKE THIS OUTFIT?

POOR LITTLE HEN

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—It has been a very long time since I wrote my last letter, but, nevertheless I have been a faithful reader of the letters of this interesting club. I, for my part, think that the letters grow more interesting every week.

This is my third visit to your Wigwam, and having twice escaped the W. P. B. I hope I may do so for a third time. I would like to correspond with Nelly Schneider. I am thirteen years old, and in the 7th grade at school. If the former would like to correspond with me, would you please forward her my address, Cousin Dorothy?

We had a little hen of this year's hatching that could not see anything close to her. She never could get anything to eat, so I took care of her and named her "Pet." Whenever I went to school my mother fed her and she grew to be very pretty. But it seems as though all my pets are doomed to visit death very soon. Last week while I was at school, "Pet" took sick. She was kind of paralyzed in one leg. The next morning she couldn't move. At noon that day she died and mamma buried her.

I am afraid my letter is getting somewhat lengthy so I will close. With love to all the Wigs and yourself, Cousin Dorothy. Your affectionate cousin.

POPPY.

P. S.—Should Nellie Schneider wish to correspond with me I would like her to write first.—P.

(If Lizzie cares to write to you I will be glad to forward the letter.—C. D.)

TRICKS WITH SOAP BUBBLES FOR HALLOWE'EN

Dealing with soap bubbles mainly as a means of entertainment, Percy Collins, in The Scientific American, says:—

"Good yellow soap properly combined with pure water is probably the best. Much depends, however, upon the manner of mixing. Take a bowl of slightly warm water, and rub in it a piece of good soap until a strong lather is formed. Skim off every particle of the lather with a spoon, and proceed to test the solution. First blow a bubble about six inches in diameter from the bowl of a pipe. Then dip your finger into the soap solution, and attempt to thrust the former into the centre of the bubble. If it does not collapse, the solution is ready for use. If it bursts in the ordeal, more soap must be added until satisfactory. When once made, never disturb it. Many think that occasional stirring will render it more uniform in strength and better, but this is a great mistake; and the amateur will soon find that any disturbance of his solution will render tricks impossible that are otherwise quite easy to perform.

"For artistic blowing, a little apparatus will be necessary. A straw or two, a clay pipe, one or two funnels of different sizes, and a ring made by twisting a wire round a bottle will

be adorned. If the solution be strong and good, it is quite easy to make a dozen or more 'bubble flowers' before the first one bursts.

"The wire ring may now be brought into play with somewhat astonishing results. An ordinary hemispherical bubble may be blown upon the sheet of glass, and then drawn up with the ring to form a cylinder. Of course the ring must be first dipped in solution, when it will be found to adhere tenaciously to the outer surface of the bubble. By blowing a bubble with the pipe, throwing it into the air, and then catching it with two rings of soaped wire, the bubble may be pulled into a barrel shape.

"Another very effective trick may be described as the opening and closing flower. A five-pointed corolla should be cut out of rather thin white paper, mounted with a pin-point upon the cork of a small bottle, and well smeared with soap solution. Upon this a good-sized bubble is to be mounted. When these preparations are complete, it is an easy matter to make the flower open or close by thrusting the straw into the bubble, and either sucking out air or blowing it in."

VERY SHORT

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—This is my first letter to the Western Wigwam. My father takes THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE. My sister and I go to school every day. We have a pony and drive to school. I am in the second grade. I like to go to school very well, for we have a very good teacher. I go after the cattle every evening after school, on the pony.

FARMER'S DAUGHTER.

GOOD INTENTIONS

Dear Cousin Dorothy, This is my first letter to your club, though I have intended to write for a long time. At last I have managed it. I guess I will close and send a two cent stamp, as I would like to receive a button.

Sask. FRANCIS WARD.

(After having good intentions so long it is a pity that you wrote such a short letter. You just got started nicely when you stopped. I hope you did not "stop short never to go again," like grandfather's clock, but that you will write another longer letter soon just to show what you can do. Please do.—C. D.)

COLD WINTER

Cold winter is coming with tempest and snow,

He's a surly old fellow as all of us know;
He freezes our fingers and pinches our ears,

But then—Oh! he brings us such happy new years!

He storms and he blusters; shakes his great head,

And roars down the chimney to scare us to bed;

And all the long evening his voice we can hear,

Perhaps he is saying "A Happy New Year!"

He walks through the garden and withers the flowers;

He turns into icicles all the bright showers;

He hushed the brooklet whose song was so dear,

But then—Oh! he brings us a Happy New Year.

—Sent by POOR WRITER.

WANTED

A sheet for the bed of a river.
A glove for the hand of fate.
A boot for the foot of a mountain.
A sleeve for the arm of the law.
A set of teeth for the mouth of a river.
A lock for the trunk of an elephant.
A feather from the wings of the wind.
Scales for the weight of years.
Buttons for a coat of paint.
A rung from the ladder of fame.
A medicine to keep the ink well.
To know what makes the weather vane and the roads cross.
A key for a lock of hair.



TAG

OR THE
CHIEN BOULE DOG

BY VALANCE PATRIARCHE

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And all this time no sound came from the first floor front. The stenographer, who had safely delivered Bateese, reported that the gentleman had thanked her very nicely; but, drawing the small boy inside, had closed the door at once, "quite polite he was, you know, but sort of cold, I thought."

Mr. Burns was visibly interested. "The father of the fat little boy?" he asked. "His parents must have been pretty anxious about him, I guess."

Mrs. Trent hesitated, then said in a low, impressive tone. "You would think so, wouldn't you?" She raised her scant eyebrows and pursed her lips.

Mr. Burns hitched his chair nearer and leaned forward.

"Do you mean to say as they wasn't frettin' any too much?" he asked.

"Well, of course it ain't for me to judge, but they're kind of flighty, you might say. He did go an' telephone, but—well, we all has our own way of showin' our feelin's, an' I must say theirs ain't mine."

"Quite a young couple, did you say?" The widow blushed painfully and unexpectedly.

"Tain't for me to talk about my lodgers to outsiders," she said in a loud, dignified tone, glancing at the open door.

The belle of Bradley's closed the portal, favoring her landlady with a smile which met with no response.

"A very young couple, I think you said, ma'am," insinuated Mr. Burns.

"Well, yes," said the widow, sinking her voice and looking mysterious, "Too young by half."

There was a tense silence. The young ladies looked demure and pricked up their ears.

"The little boy would be about six or seven, I should say?" remarked Mr. Burns.

"She says five an' he says seven," answered the landlady, grimly.

Another silence.

"I don't deny it puzzles me," said the landlady, shaking her head. "Two young things from a town in Ontario, so they say, and a little boy from 'Kebec' so he says. The parents speak in no French and the child speakin' no English, not decent ord'nary English, it's—well I don't deny it puzzles me."

Mr. Burns' eyes sparkled as he laid a respectful hand upon Mrs. Trent's arm. "Really now, you tell things so well, I'm real interested. Well, well! Parents English an' kid French, an' parents look almost like a bridal couple, you said?"

The widow looked uneasy. "I've a good mind to tell you something, but," she glanced at the young ladies, who promptly looked out of the window; she fidgeted. "Do you happen to be a family man, Mr. Burns?" she whispered.

"Two," lied Mr. Burns, glibly. "And do you happen to have a paper and pencil?" still whispering.

The articles were produced with great promptitude, and presently Mr. Burns read—

"I found a piece of a paper in their room, all about their wedding, and they were married just two weeks ago!"

Mr. Burns gave a long whistle and then shook his surprised informant vigorously by the hand. "You're the clearest-headed woman I've met for a long time, ma'am."

Mrs. Trent was proud out mystified. The young ladies were gaping. "And now, ma'am," said the gentleman in quick, businesslike tones, "I must see these lodgers of yours at once. Fact is I've a little paper here to give 'em."

"But I believe they've gone to bed," objected their landlady; "see them some other time."

She was vaguely conscious of trouble in the air.

"If I could speak to you alone a

moment," said Mr. Burns, raising his voice, at which the young ladies filed haughtily from the room, the half-awakened Josephine being dragged in the rear. "Now, ma'am, the truth is I'm a detective an' I've got a warrant to arrest this precious young couple for kidnapping. This news of yours about the weddin' notice clears up any doubt, an' I'll just serve the paper to-night, please."

Mrs. Trent was crying. "I'm sure I never meant to hurt 'em, poor young things. To think of havin' people arrested out of my own lodgin's. Why, it ain't respectable, Mr. Burns!"

"Oh, the arrestin' 'll be respectable enough. I'll do it quite quiet an' handsome. Now will you just go, please, an' tell 'em the honor of their comp'ny is requested, or will I break the glad tidin's myself?"

"I c-can't have anything to do with it," sobbed the widow.

"Can't, eh? Well, it's me to the bridal chamber."

A moment later he was knocking loudly at the door of the first floor front, while the landlady, with handkerchief half way to her eyes, stood clutching the lower banister of the stairs for support and four pompadoured heads jostled each other in the doorway of back bedroom.

CHAPTER VI.

The guilty pair had not retired. The door was opened at once and the detective admitted without protest. The protracted silence which followed was nerve-racking to the anxious watchers, who held their positions as if hypnotized. They were rewarded at last by seeing Mr. Burns issue alone and descend the stairs, where, after some parley, the landlady consented to make him up a sofa-bed in the sitting-room. Which factor was more potent in deferring the arrest—Patty's beauty or Pat's bills—is not known, but certain it is that they were not to feel the clutches of the law until the following day. Mr. Burns telephoned his superior officer and set about making his preparations for the night with much cheerful bustle and noise, whistling a lively air, as if sin and crime were things unknown.

Meanwhile, long after the other inmates had sunk wearied to rest, the lodgers of the first floor front carried on a discussion in subdued though excited tones. Mr. Patterson paced up and down, raging at the publicity entailed and cursing the hour they ever spoke to "that incubus," "that hoodoo"—indicating, with wrathful glances, the sleeping Bateese.

"It has been the most infernal chain of circumstances any bridegroom was ever tied to. Think of you being dragged into a dirty police station all for that unknown brat, that—"

"Call him a tambourine," suggested Patty, with a rueful smile. "You have done nothing but 'pay, pay, pay' ever since he was presented to you." A second later she looked contritely at the chubby face, so peaceful and happy. "Oh, Pat, don't let us blame him.

It was not his fault, and he really is a dear, now isn't he?"

"He seems to have put up a pretty good fight with Carrot-Tops," admitted Pat, reluctantly, at which they both laughed.

Before they slept they decided perhaps it was best things had come to a head now, and when the Frenchman received his son in safety he would probably say no more about it. "You can give him a little something for his anxiety," said Patty, comfortably. Pat groaned.

Next morning, after the young lady lodgers had departed unwillingly to work, a stir of excitement was felt through the house, the remaining occupants of which were making their several preparations for the journey to the police station; the landlady and Josephine in the capacity of witnesses. Bateese was the only one of whom a toilet was not required, for it was discovered that his small valise had been lost during some of his many adventures, and, as his present garments were in ruins from the onslaught of Carrot-Tops, he presented in his few poor rags the appearance of a plump cherub symbolical of human frailty.

Here was a problem! Even if he could be again swathed in Pat's bridal coat, it would tell against them to have him appear in court in such a pitiable condition. The obliging Mr. Burns was consulted and agreed to accompany them to a department store where Bateese might be made presentable. In accordance with this plan he was wrapped temporarily in the coat and carried to the waiting cab. The "chien boule dog" was hustled in also under a fire of protest from Mr. Burns.

"See here, I ain't got no orders about bulldogs. Leave the pup out of this picnic."

"But he must go!" cried Patty. "He belongs to the Frenchman, too."

"That brute goes or I put up a fight and stay here myself," declared Pat, with decision, adding, "and I haven't been half back on a football team three years for nothing."

So to the accompaniment of threats from the bridegroom, entreaties from the bride and ominous growls from the undesired himself, Cairo was established under the front seat. The landlady and Josephine then settled themselves in the vehicle, the former in a state of nervous collapse between fear of the damage which might accrue to her lodgings if the story of the arrest were printed and expectation of wrath on the part of her guilty tenants. She was soon reassured on the latter head, as Pat hastened to assert she had done her duty and all would soon be explained to the satisfaction of everyone concerned.

But Josephine! No smiles could draw her from her gloom, no coaxing advances from Bateese serve to move her. She sat with straight lips and staring eyes, her thin little hands clasped tight in her lap. Heaven knows what fearsome tales she had heard that morning while the young lady lodgers sat on her bed discussing criminal atrocities and prison terrors, nor how her anguish was augmented by the widow's pale face, and the widow's tears which were braided into her back hair. No one could know the exact cause, but the result was evident in a tiny face as stony and terror-stricken as that of a sensitive woman doomed to see her best-beloved sentenced to death.

Upon reaching a colossal store Patty and Bateese descended and entered under the escort of Mr. Burns, leaving the others to the watchful eye of the cabman, who had previously been put wise as to their destination. Under the

belief that fine raiment might have a softening influence upon the irate parent's heart, Patty purchased an outfit which would have done no discredit to a Fifth Avenue mansion, and was somewhat dampened in spirit by her husband's expression when he surveyed the glory and fingered his depleted purse.

(To be Continued)

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The Washer almost runs itself! In just six minutes it washes a tubful of clothes spotlessly clean. Over half a million housewives have tested this and proved it. So can you, without spending one cent! Here is the offer!

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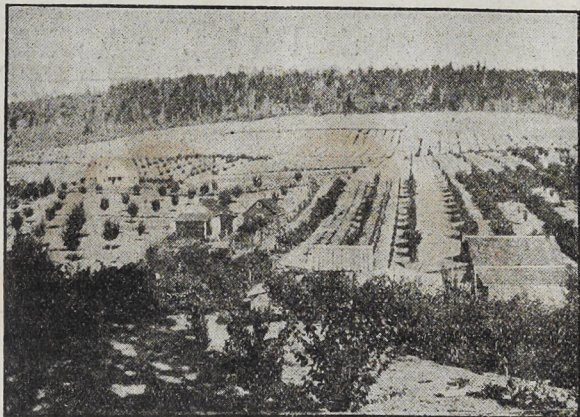
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EXCEPTIONALLY EASY TERMS OF $\frac{1}{2}$ CASH. BALANCE 1, 2 and 3 YEARS.

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Farmer's Advocate and Home Journal

14-16 Princess St., Winnipeg, Man., Canada

Trade Notes

BIGGEST AUTOMOBILE GARAGE

Last week's articles dealing with automobiles in their relation to the farmer who wishes to buy one to put it to practical use were intended to induce our readers to give the auto a careful study. Some automobile manufacturers, realizing that farmers will be extensive buyers in the near future, had attractive advertisements in our pages. Among these was the Central Garage Company of Winnipeg, who handle the Maytag, the machine that won the gold medal in the utility contest at the Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition, and first prize in its class for speed in the events put on by the Winnipeg Automobile Club recently. These two feats place it high both for power and speed.

This company has one of the largest garages if not the very largest in Canada. The shop is thoroughly equipped and the various departments are in charge of experts. The tire man in particular is recognized as the best in the Canadian West. This ensures proper fitting of all machines. Agents for the Maytag are being placed all through the West, and indications are that it will be one of the popular cars. Read the advertisement on page 1462 of last week's issue and write for particulars.

QUESTIONS

AND

ANSWERS

WHITEWASH FOR STABLES

What is a good whitewash for my cow stable?—H. A.

Ans.—Here is an excellent recipe for a thoroughly good disinfectant whitewash: Crude carbolic acid in the proportion of one pound to five gallons of fresh water-slaked lime wash. If possible, apply with a spraying apparatus, for the force blows the whitewash into every crack and corner.

WINDMILL TOWER

A reader wants particulars with drawings showing how to erect a 25 or 30-foot windmill tower, to be built of 4 inch by 4 inch or 6 inch by 6 inch pieces. Perhaps some of our readers can help him. Send us the details in the rough and we will complete the drawings and publish the information.

ADVICE FOR NEXT SPRING

I wish your advice with reference to next spring's seeding of a half-section I have south of Rosthern. The soil is a rich, dark loam on a chocolate subsoil. The land has rested for two years, and this last season has been summerfallowed well. Should this land be disked and packed before sowing?—R. R.

Ans.—When the land has been properly summerfallowed, and there are no perennial weeds, I have usually harrowed the land in spring and sown it with wheat as early as it is possible to do so without puddling the land. Oats can be sown later, about May 1 to 15. I never find it necessary to pack the soil of summerfallowed land in the spring. The previous harrowing and summer rains usually pack it sufficiently. Sow early and evenly at the rate of one and a half bushels of wheat per acre, and two bushels of oats. Harrow after the drill, but not fine enough to make the soil drift with the wind. I am in favor of packing both fall and spring plowed stubble land. This work is best done each day, while the soil is moist.

M. A. C. S. A. BEDFORD.

PLOW IN THE FALL

I would like information in regard to the plowing of some of my land that was cropped for three or four years and then allowed to go back to sod again. It is pretty dirty with sow thistles. Would plowing it this fall be all right? What crop would you advise for next year? The soil is a very stiff clay loam in the Red River Valley.—B. G.

Ans.—Stiff clay loam gives much the best satisfaction if plowed deeply

BOVRIL

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in the fall. It is then mellowed by the frosts of winter, and becomes friable by spring. I would strongly advise you to plow at least six inches deep this fall, and leave it rough until next spring. Then when quite dry, harrow and sow to wheat or other grain. By leaving it rough, the frost will not only break up the hard soil, but will kill quite a number of the sow thistles. I should imagine that wheat would prove the best paying crop in your district.

M. A. C. S. A. BEDFORD.

FEEDING BROOD SOW

1. Have brood sow, due to farrow in this month. Feed is mainly rape. House, 10 x 15, with elevated bed-floor, and large outdoor pen. Is sometimes let out to graze for an hour; does not seem to require ashes. She gets a small quantity of milk, and an offer of water every day. Does she need ground feed? Is it possible to over-fatten on rape? She tends to fatness. Has had two litters, and second farrowing was difficult. Her mother died at third farrowing. Please advise.

2. Have mixed ground feed for pigs, 100 pounds of good middlings to about 80 of bran. Is it better to feed some of this, and how much? Would it be well to add cracked oats?—A. B.

Ans. 1.—Let the sow have plenty of exercise out of doors; it would be preferable that she gather the rape for herself rather than bringing it to her in the pen. There is small likelihood of rape producing over-fatness, but for the health of the sow and her litter, she should have an abundance of outdoor exercise, and at least a light grain ration. Feed upon laxative rations, such as mash, during week previous to farrowing.

2. The mixed ration contains too much bran for pigs or for sow; bran is not a very desirable food for any kind of pigs. Try a little oil meal in its stead. A little of the oats can do no harm.

COW TORN IN CALVING

My cow got torn when calving. I washed daily in weak wash of carbolic acid. She kept switching, the flies being bad, and I saw signs of proud flesh. Then I called the veterinarian and got three bottles from him. I started to wash with blue stone water and put pieces into the sores. I wash daily. It is a big red, spongy sore and bleeds. What will I do? I take THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE and like it fine.—W. D. S.

Ans.—You must discontinue the use of the pieces of blue stone, as it is a powerful caustic. It is liable to destroy the delicate tissue of the parts and altogether make matters worse than they were. The granulation-proud flesh—is nature's way of repairing the injury and unless very excessive, should be left alone, excepting that the parts should be cleansed with some mild antiseptic wash, and possibly an astringent lotion. Cleanse the parts several times a day with a one per cent. solution of creolin; then apply the following lotion with a syringe or a piece of clean cloth: Sulphate of zinc, one ounce; dissolved in a quart of boiled soft water. Use when cool. If the granulations become very abundant consult your veterinarian.

GOSSIP

The famous Hereford bull, Britisher, twice champion of the breed in England, and grand champion at the Chicago International in 1902, is dead. He was one of the best known bulls of the breed, came of a line of prize-winning blood in England, and was especially strong as a sire. At the time he was grand champion at Chicago, Britisher weighed 2,770 pounds.

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J. D. McGregor, Brandon, the well-known breeder of Aberdeen-Angus cattle, recently purchased 800 acres on the Assiniboine river close to the city

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The Wa-Wa-Dell flock won Zenoleum trophy for champion flock over all breeds at recent Winnipeg Industrial

I have for sale, at very conservative prices, a select bunch of rams of all ages, prize winners and sons of winners, also a choice selection of young ewes and ewe lambs, many of them prize winners. I can furnish foundation flocks, properly mated, and not akin. Write me for prices and particulars before investing.

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Can ship direct over C. P. R., C. N. R., G. T. P. or G. N. R.

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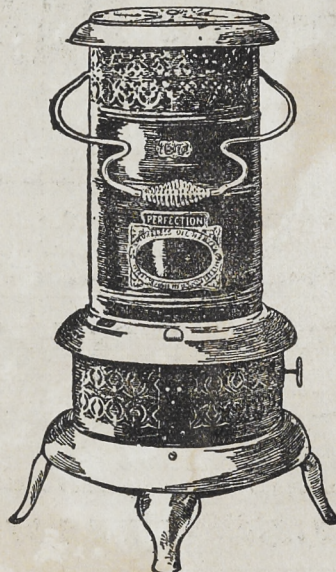
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Did you ever stop to think of the many ways in which a perfect oil heater is of value? If you want to sleep with your window open in winter, you can get sufficient heat from an oil heater while you undress at night, and then turn it off. Apply a match in the morning, when you get out of bed, and you have heat while you dress.

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The girl who practices on the piano in a cold room in the morning can have warmth from an oil heater while she plays, and then turn it off.

The member of the family who has to walk the floor on a cold winter's night with a restless baby can get temporary heat with an oil heater, and then turn it off. The



PERFECTION
SMOKELESS
OIL HEATER

Absolutely smokeless and odorless

is invaluable in its capacity of quickly giving heat. Apply a match and it is immediately at work. It will burn for nine hours without refilling. It is safe, smokeless and odorless. It has a damper top and a cool handle. An indicator always shows the amount of oil in the font.

It has an automatic-locking flame spreader which prevents the wick from being turned high enough to smoke, and is easy to remove and drop back so that the wick can be cleaned in an instant.

The burner body or gallery cannot become wedged, and can be quickly unscrewed for reworking. Finished in japan or nickel, strong, durable, well-made, built for service, and yet light and ornamental.

Dealers Everywhere. If not at yours, write for descriptive circular to the nearest agency of the

The Imperial Oil Company,
Limited.

THE GREATEST Money Saver

Cheapest to install, least attention, fewest repairs, highest efficiency and economical and dependable under every condition of service is the

"American" Centrifugal Pump

There is not a valve or other get-out-of-order feature about it—just the easiest possible curved flow-lines without a sudden change of direction in passage through the pump, enabling water to be raised with less power than with any other pump in existence. It's the modern way in pumping. There's 41 years of manufacturing experience behind it. All gold medals given to centrifugals at the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition at Seattle in 1909 were awarded to this pump.

Made in both horizontal and vertical types, in any size, in any number of stages and equipped with any power. Let us tell you of other saving features of this pump.

Catalog No. 117 Free The American Well Works
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205 S. Robert St., St. Paul, Minn.

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Fire-brick lined steel body, cast top and bottom; burns anything, suitable for all purposes. Get our prices on other sizes.

\$5.50

GRAND OAK HEATER

10 in. corrugated fire pot, polished steel body, nickel trimmings; burns wood or coal. All sizes at lowest prices.

Wingold Stoves are big, full size and full weight, made of strongest, finest stove plate, fitted together closely and accurately. They act perfectly in operation; will not fire-crack or warp and produce more heat, with less fuel and distribute heat where needed, better than any other stoves, regardless of name, make or price.



COSY COOK

Blue steel body, sectional fireback, duplex grates, full nickel trimmings, pouch feed drop oven door; 18 x 16 x 12 in. oven. Write for full description.

AN ESTABLISHED FACT THAT OTHERS ASK TWICE WINGOLD PRICES

for the ordinary stove. Pay the long price if you like but mind you won't get a stove or range the equal of a Wingold. Before you spend your good money learn something about the Wingold. Thousands, yes, tens of thousands, are using Wingold Stoves and Ranges and are well pleased with their choice. There is a reason why Wingold Stoves are sold direct to consumer at wholesale prices. There are lots of reasons why we furnish a better stove or range at half the price the retailer asks for the ordinary kind.

There are NONE Better than Wingold

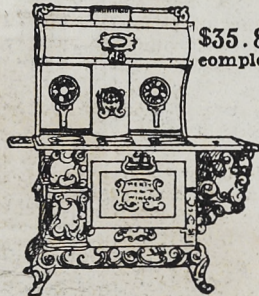
If any stove illustrated in this ad. suits your requirements, send us \$1.00 and the illustration

We give you an opportunity to convince yourself of this fact. We sell direct at wholesale prices, and guarantee to deliver a better made, better looking and more economical fuel consuming stove at a saving of 25 to 35 per cent. and we will ship the stove subject to your approval. If satisfactory, pay the Freight Agent balance of purchase price and freight charges and you will be the owner of the **Best Stove in the World** for the money. Use the stove for 30 days, and if you are not convinced you have the best and most satisfactory stove obtainable return it at our expense and we will refund your money.



MERIT WINGOLD

Blue steel body, cast leg base, enclosed copper reservoir, handsome high closet, duplex grates, double shaker bars, full nickel trimmings, four 9-in. lids, oven 20 x 16 x 13 ins. A most wonderful value.

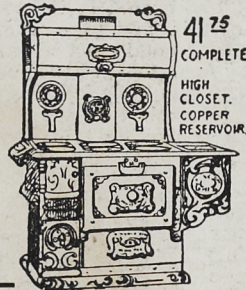


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Double refined blue steel body, asbestos interlined, colonial trimmings, silver nickel, heavy duplex grates, sectional firebacks, ventilated, enclosed copper reservoir, capacity 94 gallons; oven 16 x 20 x 13; also larger sizes; blue steel high closet; pouch feed; handsomest, best built, most economical fuel consuming range made

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Your name and address on a post card will bring our New Big Catalog. It tells you just what every prospective buyer ought to know about stoves. Plain facts, open and above board. Send for it today. It's Free.




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are positively the highest grade sold by mail. There are none other just as good. Be sure you have the best. The Wingold is the best and the price the lowest. Write for our new big catalog; it covers Furniture, Harness, Hardware and House Furnishing of all kinds. It names the lowest prices on strictly dependable goods. Write today. Don't put it off. Do it now.

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Good Birds Bring Top Prices

Blue-fleshed, wrinkle-skinned fowls sell slowly. The man who's been up against a dull market with a poor "offering" knows that. How, then, shall we always have "prime" fowls? Give Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-ce-a to the chicks as soon as they're old enough to eat (a trifle mixed in soft feed) and continue until the fowls are fit to kill. Here's the philosophy of the matter! Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-ce-a is a tonic. It is formulated by Dr. Hess (M. D., D. V. S.) from elements which act beneficially on the digestive organs. Thus it helps the tiny chick and the growing fowl to use a greater proportion of the food they eat and lay it on as flesh. For the same reason

DR. HESS Poultry PAN-A-CE-A

A penny's worth feeds 30 fowls one day. Sold on a written guarantee.

makes hens lay more and better eggs. Less meat-scrap, milk, wheat and corn goes to waste, when Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-ce-a is a regular part of each day's rations. "A poor ration, well digested, is better than the best ration poorly digested." This is the "Dr. Hess Idea" of feeding and that it pays, thousands of happy poultrymen can testify. Poultry Pan-a-ce-a cures roup, cholera, gapes, etc.

1 1/2 lbs. 35c; 5 lbs. 85c; 12 lbs. \$1.75; 25 lb. pail \$3.50. Duty paid.

DR. HESS & CLARK, Ashland, Ohio, U. S. A.

Send 2c for Dr. Hess 48-page Poultry Book, free

DR. HESS STOCK FOOD gives the stockman and farmer a chance to increase profits without increasing outlay for hay or grain. It makes better digestion in farm animals and thus increases the amount devoted to milk and flesh and lessens the amount wasted by non-assimilation. This is "The Dr. Hess Idea" of farm feeding. It has added fortunes to the profits in the cattle industry. Dr. Hess Stock Food relieves minor stock ailments.

100 lbs. \$7.00. 25 lb. pail \$2.00. Duty paid.

Smaller quantities at a slight advance.

Send 2c for Dr. Hess Stock Book, free.

INSTANT LOUSE KILLER KILLS LICE

The following are some of the lines we are constantly printing

ORDER BOOKS, STATEMENTS, INVOICES, BILL HEADS
LETTER HEADS, ENVELOPES, NOTE HEADS, ETC.

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE OF WINNIPEG, LTD.

and purposes making it into one of the most up-to-date stock farms of the Dominion. The purchase price of the property is said to be \$65,000. Mr. McGregor is extensively interested in ranching in Alberta, and has other large interests in various parts of the West. The previous owner of this farm, George Paterson, was an extensive breeder, keeping large numbers of sheep and pigs. These go with the farm. The farm is one of the largest in the Brandon district and is noted because considerable of the work done upon it has been done by electric power. Mr. McGregor will at once place upon it a large bunch of cattle from the West.

BAR U PERCHERONS WIN

At the Spokane exhibition, held at the same time as the Dry Farming Congress, Geo. Lane, owner of the Bar U Ranch, at Pekisko, Alta., exhibited twelve Percherons. In strong competition he was a successful exhibitor and besides winning many individual prizes secured the challenge cup for the best string of ten horses on the ground, and in this he was in competition with the best breeders in the western states.

In Percheron stallions Mr. Lane received first and second in the aged class, and first on Halifax, in the three-year-old class. The latter horse was given the championship ribbon. For Percheron females he had first and third in the aged mare class; first and second for three-year-old mares; first for two-year-old filly and first on yearling filly.

In the six-horse-team competition the Lane outfit received the champion honors.

FALL SHOW AT CRANBROOK

The Cranbrook Agricultural Association held its annual fair in Cranbrook, on September 21st and 22nd. There was a very good showing of horses in all classes except mercantile, in which there was such a large class a year ago, in delivery horses and rigs as to cause the management this season to place two sections, one for delivery rigs and one for single drays, and in neither was there any interest manifested this year. The cattle classes were small only a few local dairymen showing. The great distances here and limited number engaged in dairying prevent a large class in dairy stock, although there were a number of very fine dual purpose cows on hand. In beef stock, as it is all range feeding here, the stock is too hard to handle to get it to a fair, but the president of the association, Mr. Badgett, exhibited a very creditable Shorthorn bull that was favorably commented on by the judge. Sheep and swine were very small classes.

The poultry this year formed a very presentable display, and being shown in new coops, of which the association had about seventy built, were seen to good advantage, and, judged by a capable man, Mr. Edwards, of Victoria, who was both able and anxious to explain points and decisions to inquirers, made a good impression and one likely to help out the local poultry association in its efforts to push this branch of stock in the district. As usual ducks and geese made a good showing, but turkeys were very poorly represented. Rhode Island Reds and Brown Leghorns were the big classes in fowls with Barred and White Rocks. White Wyandottes and White Leghorns also were well represented, while a very attractive exhibit of Golden, Silver and Mongolian Pheasants, Buff Cochins Bantams, Buff Orpingtons (direct from England) and Columbian Wyandottes brought in by A. M. Beattie, came in for a great deal of attention.

The vegetable exhibit was very fine, but in grain there was little worthy of comment. There was a large exhibit of apples brought over from Creston by enthusiastic fruit growers. Among their exhibits were Spitzenburgs, Blenheims, Rhode Island Greenings, McIntoshes and Snows. Mr. Hamilton, of Cranbrook, also showed about a dozen varieties of apples from his young orchard. T. G. Gill showed a very interesting exhibit of honey, bees and beekeeper's tools and working appliances and gave a very instructive demonstration on the "how and why" in his hobby that seemed to interest a good many of the visitors.

The British Columbia government supplied the poultry judge mentioned,

and also Mr. Moore, of the department of agriculture, and Mr. Hawkshaw, of Chilliwack, as stock judges, the latter also judging roots and vegetables and apiary, and Mr. Moore the butter exhibit, one sample of which he said was the best he had judged this season; no slight compliment to the lady, Mrs. H. H. McClure, when we consider that Mr. Moore has been constantly employed in judging since the fair season commenced. Mr. Edwards also passed judgment on the dogs and in the baby show, and even in this last seems to know something of the "standard," or whatever other scale of points is used in this class.

Altogether the show must be considered a very creditable one, especially when one considers the area of agricultural land available to draw on to help out such an undertaking.

KINNICKINNIK RANCHER.

CONVENTIONS AT DAIRY SHOW

The following organizations will hold conventions at the National Dairy Show, Chicago, U. S. A., Oct. 20-29, on the dates mentioned. The convention hall is in the Coliseum:

International Milk Dealers' Association, Monday, Oct. 24th; Official Dairy Instructors' Association, Monday, Oct. 24th; American Guernsey Cattle Club, Monday, Oct. 24th (banquet); American Dairy Farmers' Association, Tuesday, Oct. 25th; National Creamery Buttermakers' Association, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, Oct. 25th-27th; Holstein-Friesian Association, Tuesday, Oct. 25th (banquet); American Association of Creamery Butter Manufacturers, Wednesday evening, Oct. 26th (banquet); American Jersey Cattle Club, Wednesday, Oct. 26th (banquet); National Dairy Union, Thursday, Oct. 27th.

BUYING FLAXSEED

There are perhaps a large number of farmers who do not realize the small amount of flax seed that is available for use the coming year in some parts. There are places in which the crop has been almost a complete failure because of the excessive drouth at the time the grain was seeded. There are other places where flax wilt and drouth, acting together, have destroyed the crop.

I am writing this note to call the attention of those farmers who expect to sow flax next year, that it would be wise for them to look about their neighborhood and buy some of the best seed that is to be found from the cleanest and most disease-free crop. I cannot say whether the price of seed will be lower or higher in the spring; but here is one thing certain, if you plow up your new land and use poor, scaly seed on it next spring, it will not make much difference whether you pay a high price or a low price for seed, you will not get as good a crop as you should, and you will spoil your land for flax cropping in the future. The thing to do is to find some good seed for next spring and then treat that seed carefully. It is a very wise procedure to buy some good plump bright colored flax seed from a crop that is known to be free from wilt and weed seeds—H. L. BOLLEY, Agricultural College, North Dakota.

HOGATE'S NEW IMPORTATION

J. B. Hogate, who has barns at Weston, Ont., and Brandon, Man., recently arrived from across the water with choice Clydesdales and Percherons. His horses combine size with the best of breeding, faultless quality of underpinning, and ideal draft character. Fourteen of those now on hand will weigh a ton each by spring. These horses will be priced as low as can be consistent with their quality. Baron Miller, a brown six-year-old, has proven a most successful sire in Scotland, has held several leading premiums, and won many prizes. He is sired by the renowned Baron o' Buchlyvie, dam by the £1,000 Montrave Mac. Dunimarle is a brown four-year-old, up to a ton in weight, and smooth to a turn, a horse of outstanding draft character, sired by the well known champion, Hiawatha, dam by the good breeding horse, Fortune Still. Shapley's Best is a bay three-year-old, with size, character, symmetry and quality beautifully blended, a horse that will make them all go some when put in show condition, sired by the Royal and Highland first-

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the
second season
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This brand:

This
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Just the weight you want, the style you prefer, at a price you'll think fair. Ask for Penman's Pen-Angle Underwear. Have you tried No. 95, medium weight?

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The enormous sale of blankets through our two stores places us in a position of unequalled favor with manufacturers. So large are our orders that price reductions of a most emphatic nature follow. That explains, in great measure, our remarkably attractive prices on these all-wool white blankets.

If you have never used a pair of these blankets, ask your neighbor about them. There are few people in Canada who have not tested the merits of these wonderful blankets. They are woven from Canada's purest wool, freed from burrs or specks, are absolutely free from grease, and have been given a fine, soft, lofty finish. Either pink or blue borders.

11D5.	5 lbs. weight, size 56 x 74, per pair	3.50
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11D5b.	7 " " " 64 x 84, " "	4.90
11D5c.	8 " " " 68 x 88, " "	5.60
11D5e.	10 " " " 72 x 90, " "	7.00

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TERMS—Two cents per word per insertion. Each initial counts for one word and figures for two words. Names and addresses are counted. Cash must always accompany the order. No advertisement inserted for less than 50 cents.

WANTED—Good farm, from owner only. State price and description. Address Wilms, Box 754, Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE—Old English sheep dog; 14 months; also 2 bitch pups. Bred from winners Hatfield, Norwood P. O., Man.

WE CAN SELL YOUR PROPERTY. Send description. Northwestern Business Agency, Minneapolis.

PEDIGREED DUROC JERSEY HOGS for sale. Male and female. J. T. McFee, Headingly, Man.

FARM HELP of every description supplied. Red River Valley Employment Agency, 215 Logan Ave., Winnipeg, Phone 7752

A SNAP—First-class quarter near Churchbridge. No stone, scrub or alkali. Rich soil. For quick sale, \$1,400 cash. Investigate. Jas. Johnson, Churchbridge, Sask.

WANTED—Position on farm by married man, experienced in Old Country, one year in Manitoba. Self-contained house desired. Good reference. Apply Kessack, 827, Morden, Man.

FARMERS—Write me for prices on fence posts in ear lots, delivered at your station. Get the best direct from the bush. Fruit land for sale. J. H. Johnson, Malakwa, B. C.

FOR SALE—Comox, Vancouver Island, cleared and bush farms. Sea frontage in district. All prices. Fine farming country. Good local market. Apply Beadwell & Biscoe, Comox, B.C.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—A very thick-set Clydesdale stallion, six years old, imported; color bay. Winner of first prize in Calgary, second in Scotland, and several others. Will trade for work horses or cattle or land. For further particulars, S. Dyson, 63 Cameron St., Edmonton, Alta.

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POULTRY AND EGGS

RATES—Two cents per word each insertion; cash with order. No advertisement taken less than fifty cents.

100 BARRED ROCK COCKERELS \$1.00 and \$1.25 each. J. A. Surprenant, St. Pierre, Man.

MOUNTAIN VIEW POULTRY FARM, breeders of Barred Plymouth Rocks, Buff Orpingtons, S.-C. Brown Leghorns, winners of four championships. Largest and best stock in the West. Prices, single birds, Leghorns, \$2.00 each upwards; Rocks and Orpingtons, \$3.00 each upwards. Joseph Shackleton, Box 268, Olds, Alberta.

WANTED BY RESPONSIBLE YOUNG MAN good farm, stock and implements preferred. Must be on easy terms. Sam Sibbern, No. 3 Fire Hall, Winnipeg, Man.

PERSONS HAVING WASTE SPACE in cellars, outhouses or stables can make \$15 to \$30 per week growing mushrooms for us during fall and winter months. Now is the best time to plant. For full particulars and illustrated booklet write Montreal Supply Company, Montreal.

SELF-SUPPORTING HOMES in the glorious fruit district of southern British Columbia for \$10 cash and \$10 monthly, without interest. Annual profits \$500 to \$1,000 per acre. Orchard, garden, poultry, scenery, hunting, fishing, boating; delightful warm climate; church, school, post office, store, big sawmill; daily trains; close to markets; unlimited demand for products. Write quick for maps, photos, free information. West Kootenay Fruit Land Company, Dept. O, Drawer 1087, Nelson, B. C.

GROW APPLES AND GROW RICH—Ten acres in British Columbia finest fruit-growing district, will support a family in comfort; prize fruit, enormous crops; highest prices; big profits; \$200 to \$500 per acre; established settlements, no isolation, plenty good neighbors; best transportation; good markets; grand scenery, hunting, fishing, shooting, school, church, stores, post office, hotel, daily trains, splendid climate, fine summers, mild winters, high winds and low temperatures unknown; prices right; easy terms. Proofs, plans and particulars, Fruitvale, Limited, 47 Ward Street, Nelson, B. C.

VANCOUVER ISLAND—For sale, this beautiful residential property and good farm, 160 acres, Cowichan district; 1½ miles from station; 55 acres cleared, part under cultivation and part rough pasture; 1½ acres bearing orchard; good garden with strawberries, etc. Comfortable nine-roomed dwelling, prettily situated, overlooking lake on property, spring water laid into house; 2 barns, pig house, 5 large poultry houses, incubator house, granary, tool house and other outbuildings. Boat and boat house go with the place; splendid shooting and fishing. Some good timber on property. Price, \$13,500. Stock, poultry, implements, etc., could be taken at a valuation, if desired. Address Owner, "Lakeview Farm," Westholme, B. C.

COCKERELS FOR SALE, \$2.00 EACH—S.-C. B. Leghorns, White Wyandotte and B. P. Rocks, from prize-winning stock at Winnipeg. Brandon, and Killarney fairs this year. Lakeside Poultry Grove, Killarney, Manitoba. W. J. Sanders, proprietor.

FOR SALE—White Wyandotte and White Leghorn cockerels; vigorous stock, from the best laying strains, \$2.50 each. Order now. L. F. Solly, Westholme, Vancouver Island.

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Breeder's name, post office address and class of stock kept will be inserted under this heading at \$4.00 per line per year. Terms cash, strictly in advance. No card to be less than two lines.

W. J. TREGILLUS, Calgary, Alta., breeder and importer of Holstein-Friesian cattle.

D. SMITH, Gladstone, Man., Shires, Jerseys and Shorthorns, Yorkshires hogs and Pekin ducks.

GUS WIGHT, Evergreen Stock Farm, Napinka, Man. Clydesdales, Shorthorns and Berks. Write for prices.

McKIRDY BROS., Mount Pleasant Stock Farm, Napinka, Man., breeders and importers of Clydesdales and Shorthorns. Stock for sale.

JAMES WILSON, Innisfail, Alta., breeder of Shorthorn cattle. Young bulls of breeding age for sale. Heifers and cows from fashionable families. These are show animals at breeder's prices. My 320 acre stock farm for sale.

C. G. BULSTRODE, Mount Farm, South Qu'Appelle, Sask. Breeder of Berkshire swine.

H. C. GRAHAM, "Lea Park," Kitscoty, Alta., Scotch Collies and Yorkshires for sale.

BROWN BROS., Ellisboro, Assa., breeders of Polled-Angus cattle. Stock for sale.

J. MORRISON BRUCE—Tighnduin Stock Farm, Lashburn, Sask., breeder of Clydesdales and milking Shorthorns.

HEREFORDS—Pioneer prize herd of the West. Good for both milk and beef. **SHEP-LAND PONIES**, pony vehicles, harness, saddles. J. E. Marples, Poplar Park Farm, Hartney, Man.

prize horse, Prince Shapley, dam by Ruler, the son of Baron's Pride, which did so much good in this country. Winsome Pride is a brown three-year-old, by the H. & A. S. first-prize horse, Baron Winsome, a son of Baron's Pride, whose dam was by Prince Romeo, by Prince of Wales, and great-grandam by Darnley. These are only a fair average of this splendid shipment of Clydesdales, and gives but a meagre idea of the high class character and breeding of the entire lot.

The Percherons, in number considerably over a dozen, show a most careful selection, up to the ton in weight, with quality of bone, ankles and feet, and showing a draft character which, coupled with their nice, straight, trappy action, has only to be seen to be appreciated. There are nine two-year-olds, among them being such grand good ones as Imola, a black, weighing 1,720 pounds, a colt of wonderful style and comeliness from end to end, one of the most perfect horses possible, and his ground work is, faultless. Another wonderful colt is the gray two-year-old, Hus, a colt of immense scale, weighing, in thin condition, 1,730 pounds. His make-up is draft character all over, and his under-pinning just right. Ho-hazard is a black, not so large, but exceedingly sweet, a most beautiful colt, with good action. A dozen fine two year olds have been brought to the Brandon stables and present indications are that these will be popular sellers.

A TALK WITH YOU

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For every new subscription you send we will advance the date of expiration of your paper six months, or give you a valuable premium (watch for advertisement each week) or cash commission.

CEREAL MAP OF THE WEST

The preliminary edition of the new cereal map of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, covering the crop areas for 1909, is just issued by the department of the interior, Ottawa, and a similar map is stated to be in progress showing the crop areas for 1910. The efforts of the department have been for many years directed to placing settlers on Dominion lands in the West. The land available from existing lines of transportation is now, however, rapidly approaching exhaustion and a question of great present interest, and the interest in which will increase from year to year is: "What is being done with the land?" The cereal map is an effort to answer this question.

The aim is to show graphically, and separately as to each the areas under the four leading grains in correct proportion to the whole area and to each other. Circles in each township, drawn to scale, give at a glance the area under each grain and the colors show the variety of grain as follows: Red, spring wheat; dark red, winter wheat; green, oats; yellow, barley; blue, flax.

The information has been furnished by the provincial governments, having been compiled from the records furnished by the crop correspondents in each province.

The latest information obtainable has been used to give, in addition to the grain areas, the total elevator capacity at each railway station, each railway system having its own color. This elevator information is also given in a table which should be found complete and valuable.

The statistics of grain production in each province for each grain, and from

ARE KNOWN AS THE FARMER'S FRIEND

**Dodd's Kidney Pills Doing
Great Work in The
Prairies.**

Michael Anderson joins the throng who are shouting their praises—They cured his Gravel and Rheumatism.

Pine Valley, Man., October 17.—(Special).—Michael Anderson, a well-known farmer living near here, is added to the number of those who have sent the cry echoing over the Prairies, "Dodd's Kidney Pills are the farmer's friend." And truly Mr. Anderson has reason to praise the great Canadian Kidney remedy. Listen to his experience:

"A strain and a bad cold started my troubles," says Mr. Anderson, "and for twelve long years I was a victim of Kidney trouble, Rheumatism and Gravel. Doctors attended me and I tried many medicines, but they did not cure me. Dodd's Kidney Pills cured me in less than one month."

It is easy to do anything when you know how. Mr. Anderson went right to the root of his trouble. He cured his Kidneys by using Dodd's Kidney Pills and with the root gone the other diseases disappeared. Dodd's Kidney Pills always make healthy kidneys and with healthy kidneys you can have Rheumatism or Gravel.

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I passed my three remaining subjects (McGill Metric), taking in Algebra, 78%; Geometry, 95%; Trigonometry, 92%.—H. J. McLEOD, High River, Alta.

I was successful in passing Grade XII examination, Nova Scotia, taking 632 marks on 9 subjects, an average of 70%.—SISTER MARIE STE. FINNINE, Arichat, Cape Breton.

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Protects the Grain—absolutely VERMIN PROOF

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STUDY AT HOME FARM BOOKKEEPING

The only Strictly Farmers' Course
Farm Business from Start to Finish

**F. E. WERRY'S SCHOOL OF
FARM ACCOUNTING**
BRANDON, MANITOBA

Watches that Keep time

In buying a watch here you run no risk, for our watches are fully guaranteed by the makers; besides, we stand back of them with our guarantee to refund money if they do not prove satisfactory.

At \$10 postpaid, this is the best watch ever offered in the West—a 15-jewel "Bessor Special" movement, an accurate and reliable timekeeper, in a solid nickel, solid back, dust-proof case; the same movement in 20-year gold-filled case, \$14.00.

D. A. REESOR

"The Jeweler"

Issuer of Marriage Licenses

BRANDON, Man.



SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTHWEST LAND REGULATIONS

ANY person who is sole head of a family or any male over eighteen years old, may homestead a quarter-section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. The applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-agency for the district. Entry by proxy may be made at any agency, on certain conditions, by father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister of intending homesteader.

Duties.—Six months' residence upon, and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres solely owned and occupied by him or by his father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister.

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter-section alongside of his homestead. Price \$3.00 per acre. Duties.—Must reside six months in each of six years from date of homestead entry (including the time required to earn homestead patent) and cultivate fifty acres extra.

A homesteader who has exhausted his homestead right and cannot obtain a pre-emption may take a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price \$3.00 per acre. Duties.—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate fifty acres and erect a house worth \$300.00.

W. W. CORY,

Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.
N. B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.

the earliest records down to last year, are given in a special table; these have been obtained from the records of the provincial governments. A table is also given of the grain production of each country in the world for last year. The figures were obtained from the International Institute of Agriculture.

It is intended to issue new editions each year, and, as in the case of the majority of the publications of the department of the interior, no charge is made. The edition covering 1910 should be published some time during the coming winter.

The circulation of this map freely throughout the business communities of Canada East and West, and as well in Great Britain and the United States should be a distinct advantage to the country. The following as to a much more ambitious map enterprise applies to this: "The comparison being made by the eye and not by the mind, the point is not so much that one can compare the information as to different localities, but one MUST."

THE MOTOR CAR REPAIR SHOP

There are a great many garages and repair shops throughout the country in which there are no facilities for conveniently handling dis-assembled or partially assembled motor car parts. It is pitiful to note the extravagant disadvantages that many repair men have to endure. As an example of an ordinary case, while visiting a fairly good-sized garage in a town which boasted one of the largest motor car factories in the country, the writer's attention was attracted to a group of garage employees and others around a motor car, from which the body was about to be removed. One attempt already had been made to lift the body from the chassis, but it was found that the gasoline pipe had not been disconnected from the supply tank, which was located under the front seat of the body. The body was rather heavy and awkward to get hold of, and the owner or part-owner of the establishment who was bossing the job, showed an interesting lack of ingenuity and inexperience in directing operations.

There were two pairs of wooden horses in the equipment of the shop, but as these were occupied it was decided to carry the body to a secluded part of the place and deposit it on the floor. When the head workman had succeeded in disconnecting the gasoline pipe from the nipple or connection which extended directly downward from the bottom of the tank for about six or eight inches, each of the six working members of the group chose a grip on the body and at a signal from the boss, applied their strength and the body was raised from the chassis frame. Two of the workmen found a suitable holding place at the rear end of the body, one took hold of the projecting door hinges, the man on the opposite was lifting on the handle of the door-latch, while the two at the front end of the body stood on the running boards and had hold of the brackets which supported the top when in use. Having lifted the body so that it was clear of the frame the group of workmen started to move backward with it. Everything went satisfactorily until the men at the front end came to the rear of the running boards where it was necessary for them to step down and around the rear fenders, which, by the way, made it temporarily necessary that more help be furnished at this end. The boss then jumped into the breach, and took hold of the end of one of the projections of the body which runs up to the dashboard, and the man on the opposite front end secured holds by which he managed to step down onto the floor and still uphold his portion of the weight. The body again started to move backward and might have been successfully removed had it not been for the fact that the door handle upon which one of the men was lifting broke off, the excessive weight suddenly transferred to the other men on that side, in addition to the rather awkward position occupied by the man holding on the top-bracket, threw the greater part of the strain on the men at the rear and front ends. Although the men bore it well, the projecting front end of the body, held by the boss, gave way, allowing the projection of the gasoline tank to come down on the rear cross-member of the

Five Good Tips On a Favorite

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H.B.K. PATENT RIPLESS TIPS



RIPLESS GLOVE

These tips are protected by extra pieces of leather which CONCEAL THE SEAMS and PROTECT THE STITCHING.

The only practical and reliable glove made because it is positively guaranteed

NOT TO RIP

Unlike other gloves, the longer it is worn, the greater the protection to the stitching, consequently the less likelihood of a RIP. It is strictly an OUTSEAM GLOVE, with no seams inside to hurt the hand.

Neat in appearance.

Comfortable on the Hand

More lasting than any other glove ever made.

On sale by leading dealers throughout Canada.

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The Expert Glove and Mitt Makers of Canada.

Steel Shoe Wearers

Are Saving BARRELS of MONEY!

**GRAND To Every Reader of This Paper
OFFER**

We offer to send you a pair of Steel Shoes for FREE EXAMINATION, on deposit of the price, and let the shoes themselves tell you their story of comfort, lightness, neatness, strength and wonderful economy. They will tell you more in five minutes than we could on a page of this paper. If they don't convince you instantly, don't keep them! Notify us to send for them at our expense and every penny of your money will be returned without delay or argument.

World's Grandest Work Shoes

These shoes are our own invention. The soles and an inch above, all around, are pressed out of one piece of light, thin, springy, rust-resisting steel.

Corrugated Steel Soles!

The bottoms are corrugated, making them 100 per cent stronger than before, and are studded with adjustable Steel Rivets, that take the wear and give a firm foothold. When Rivets are partly worn, replace them with new ones, by hand, yourself, making shoes as good as new. 50 Extra Rivets cost 30 cents, and should keep shoes in repair for two years at least.

Stronger! Lighter! Better!

Many Times More Durable

One pair outlasts 3 to 6 pairs best all-leather work shoes. They are stronger, lighter, better, more comfortable and economical than leather shoes. They absolutely do away with corns, callouses, bunions and swelling of the feet! Give splendid protection against coughs, colds, rheumatism, sciatica, etc., by keeping the feet bone-dry in spite of mud, slush or water. Uppers are of finest quality pliable waterproof leather, joined to the steel by non-rusting metal rivets, making water-tight seam.

SEND NOW! Don't put it off! Simply remit price and get a pair for FREE EXAMINATION at our risk. Be careful to give correct size of shoe. Then if you don't say at once that they are the grandest work shoes you ever put on your feet, your money will be refunded.

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Main Factory—Racine, Wis., U.S.A. Great Britain Factory—Northampton, England.



FREE
Write today for book, "The Sole of Steel," or order a pair of Steel Shoes.

Hair Cushion Insoles and springy soles make Steel Shoes so easy, warm, dry and comfortable that you will not be troubled with corns, callouses and blisters or suffer from colds and rheumatism.

FOR MEN SIZES 5 to 12.

Note special low introductory prices: Steel Shoes, 6 inches high, \$2.50 per pair. Steel Shoes, 6 inches high, better grade of leather, \$3.00 per pair.

Steel Shoes, 6 inches high, extra grade of leather, black or tan color, \$3.50 per pair.

Steel Shoes, 9 inches high, \$4.00 per pair.

Steel Shoes, 9 inches high, extra grade of leather, black or tan color, \$5.00 per pair.

Steel Shoes, 12 inches high, extra grade of leather, black or tan color, \$6.00 per pair.

Steel Shoes, 16 inches high, extra grade of leather, black or tan color, \$7.00 per pair.

BOYS' STEEL SHOES SIZES 1 to 5.

Boys' Steels, 6 inches high, \$2.50 per pair. Boys' Steels, 9 inches high, extra grade of leather, black or tan color, \$3.50 per pair.

Save buying several pairs of boys' shoes a year. One pair of Steel Shoes will do it!

Amatite ROOFING

Ideal for Farm Buildings



A MATITE is the ideal roof for farm buildings. No other approaches it in economy or durability. Here are some of its features:

1. **Low Price.** Amatite costs, weight for weight, about half as much as ordinary smooth-surfaced roofings.
2. **No Painting Required.** Amatite costs absolutely nothing to maintain because it has a *real mineral surface*.
3. **Absolutely Waterproof.** Amatite is waterproofed with coal tar pitch, the greatest waterproofing compound known.
4. **Easy to Lay.** No skilled labor is needed for Amatite. It is just a matter of nailing down.
5. **Stormproof.** Amatite is not a flimsy, paper-like felt. It is one the heaviest and the most substantial ready roofings made, weighing 90 lbs. to the square, against 40 to 50 of material in the ordinary "Rubber" roofings.

The three important points to be remembered are that Amatite has a *real mineral surface*, that it *needs no painting*, and is waterproofed with *Coal Tar Pitch*. You are only sure of getting them in Amatite.

We send samples free to everybody that asks for them. Drop a postal to our nearest office.

The Paterson Manufacturing Co., Ltd.

MONTREAL TORONTO WINNIPEG VANCOUVER
ST. JOHN, N. B. HALIFAX, N. S.

frame or thereabouts, breaking it off and permitting a copious stream of gasoline to be scattered upon the floor. Even had the body been successfully removed this misfortune to the gasoline tank would have occurred eventually, for it was intended to set the body directly upon the floor; not even a couple of pieces of wood having been provided to prevent possible crushed fingers. The timely assistance of a couple of observers saved the body from being dropped to the floor, and aided in transferring it to the spot selected; after which the workmen were vociferously upbraided by the boss, who then retired to his office.

For the benefit of those who may have had similar experiences, or might encounter them at some future time, Motor Age would suggest that in the absence of more suitable tackle the best and safest method of removing a body from a chassis is to raise one end at a time sufficiently high to insert two long bars of wood 2 by 4 inches in width and thickness and long enough to extend at least a foot beyond the outer edges of the fenders on either side of the car. In this way, four men can conveniently remove a very heavy body from a chassis with little trouble. Two trucks of simple and cheap construction are valuable adjuncts to an up-to-date garage equipment. These trucks are very handy in transferring motor car bodies, and when not in use for that purpose may be covered with boards and rolled up alongside a chassis or motor that is being disassembled or assembled, and used as a sort of portable work-bench.

A great many accidents have occurred through carelessness in working around a car whose one end was merely supported upon a couple of unstable blocks or jacks.—Motor Age.

AUTOMOBILES IN UNITED STATES

Much has been said regarding the magnitude of the automobile industry, but figures prepared by some of the leading automobile authorities in the United States, give a much more concrete idea of the extent of this industrial development than can any general descriptive terms.

It is estimated that there is to-day invested in automobile plants about \$550,000,000, and that at least 200,000 persons are employed in the manufacture of automobiles or their accessories. The automobile makers are paying the railroads of the country between \$25,000,000 and \$30,000,000 annually for freight and consume over \$60,000,000 of rubber, steel, iron and aluminum.

There are in daily use in the United States at present approximately 350,000 automobiles. The 1909 production may be placed at 180,000 cars, with an approximate value of \$240,000,000.

Automobile makers claim that already automobiles have displaced 500,000 horses and wagons, the average upkeep of which is 65 cents a day, compared with the average upkeep of an automobile of 30 cents a day.

The reiterated statement that people have been mortgaging their homes to buy automobiles has led several manufacturers to make a thorough canvass of the situation. One manufacturer recently sent circular letters to 24,000 bank officials throughout the country containing a series of questions, one of which was information as to the number of persons who were known to have mortgaged their property to purchase automobiles. Thousands of replies have been received, the great majority of which state that few mortgages have been so placed.

FARMERS' AUTOMOBILES

It surprised me personally to hear from about a score of farmers in various states in less than ten days after my article, "Automobiles for Farmers," was published in THE AMERICAN FARMER. It seems that there are hundreds of farmers who take this paper who already own automobiles, and some of my correspondents write that they expect to purchase soon.

I promised to write an article about the operation and proper care of the automobile in farmers' hands, and have the copy ready for the next issue. Business matters and long trips away from home have delayed writing until now. There are two letters in my mail this morning from farmers

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Sheep Lined Coat

Made in Duck, Corduroy, Frieze, Whipcord and Etoff. **NO SMALL PIECES** used in lining and all skins are selected and thoroughly cleaned.

Special H.B.K. Patent Kanti-lever pockets—The only real strong pockets made.

Made especially for **WINTER WEAR.**

You are always on the inside looking out if you **WEAR** this **KING of KOATS**, which **KILLS KOLD KLIMATES.**

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A **NEAT, COMFORTABLE** and **WARM** coat to work in.

The quality of material and workmanship is indicated by this old reliable trade mark.



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Remember there is **NO** "Just as good" as the H. B. K. Brand.

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Makers of the celebrated H.B.K. Mackinaw Clothing and other warm wearables for winter weather.



Break Ground Next Spring In the Southwest

¶ You don't have to wait for the frost to leave the ground—when you are ready the soil is ready. In fact it's **growing** weather all the time in the southwestern section of the United States.

¶ **Nature has spread her favors with lavish hand** throughout this favored section.

¶ No long cold winters that eat up the summers' profits—the climate is delightful all year 'round. The winters are open and mild—no need of building expensive shelters for live stock.

¶ No breaks or long distances between neighbors—farmers in the Southwest have telephones, rural free delivery, convenient schools and churches. They are provided with all the comforts and conveniences of the older settled communities.

¶ In this section good fertile land can be had cheap—so cheap that the returns from one crop usually pays for the land. This land is very productive—two and sometimes three crops a year can be grown. Think what it means to have your land producing all year 'round.

¶ This is one of the greatest opportunities of the age. If you grasp it now, it will mean, with energy and thrift, an independency in a few short years. Write today for illustrated literature descriptive of the prosperous Southwest. It's a pointer that points out the pathway to success.



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ANOTHER SHIRT from your dealer absolutely free of any charge to you **IF IT RIPS.**

3½ yards best material to each shirt. Extremely large body, and long sleeves, roomy, comfortable, serviceable, easy to work in.

H. B. K. BUTTONS sewed on by hand—Cannot come off.

H. B. K. BUTTON HOLES bar-tacked—Cannot break.

H. B. K. SEAMS all double stitched and anchored—Cannot rip.

Extremely large body and long sleeves.

For Sale by the Leading Dealers Throughout Canada.

Made and guaranteed by the
HUDSON BAY KNITTING CO.,
MONTREAL.

Shirtmakers to
The Workingman.

INVENTIONS

Thoroughly protected in all countries. **EGERTON**
R. CASE, Registered U.S. Patent Attorney,
TEMPLE BUILDING, TORONTO. Booklet
on Patents and Drawing Sheet on request.

in New York and Pennsylvania, asking questions along this line, and so "here goes," as the boys used to say.

The only kind of an automobile to buy is one that is high grade in every detail. "What is your car, and what is the best one to buy for the least money?" I am not advertising any car in these columns, for reasons that are self-evident. I don't know which is the best car, and I don't know of anyone who does know. I am more or less of an expert machinist, carpenter and cabinetmaker, and I studied the car business for over two years before buying ours. I am better satisfied with my selection to-day than I was the day I bought the car at the factory, after spending four days inside the factory watching the selection and construction of every piece and detail and the assembling of the parts.

I have run this car about 1,100 miles over all kinds of roads, up and down the steepest hills, through deep sand and mud, with one to seven passengers aboard, during the last two months, and have not had a single accident, hold-up, blow-out, engine failure nor even ran out of gasoline during all this time. Everything was in perfect condition when I bought the car and I have taken good care of it since, so that it is in just as fine working order as the day it left the factory. And I expect to keep it in this condition for several years. How will I do it?

The first thing I did after driving the car home from the factory, 125 miles, in a snow and rainstorm, with mud every foot of the way, was to give it a good bath. It was washed and polished and then looked even nicer than it did at the factory.

The next thing was to unscrew the plugs under the engine case, clutch and transmission cases, and draw off the lubricating oil, then flush each section with kerosene oil. This is very important, as it cleans out all sediment and metal particles that are often found in the bottom of these cases when they leave the factory.

The object of these cases is to hold the lubricator. The transmission gear, clutch and engine bearings are constantly immersed or running in oil, and the oil should be of good quality, added to frequently and just enough to keep the supply normal. Inspect these cases once a week at least, so as definitely to ascertain their condition. This is important.

About once each week I get under the car with a wrench and oil can and examine all bolts and nuts, fill the compression grease cups as needed and see that everything below is in perfect working order. In fact, all bearings are watched and not a single one is allowed to run dry.

The same practice is essential in running farm machinery. It pays to get a first-class binder, hay loader or side delivery hayrake. Keep all bolts tight and bearings well oiled. But there are thousands of farmers who are very careless about these matters. I have seen many farmers at work with squeaking farm machinery, and such farmers have more trouble with any tool or automobile simply because of their own fault.

For use on country roads in this section of the country I prefer an automobile tire that is about three and one-half inches in diameter. It should be no larger, for the farm wagons in use are not over that width across the face of the tires. In case the automobile tires are four inches or more in diameter they will bind more or less in deep ruts or sand or gravel, and especially in hard clay.

The tires should be pumped up good and hard. The manufacturers usually mark the limit in pressure of air. If it is eighty pounds, see that the pressure is kept up to that point. Tires will last so much longer in road service and there is no danger of rim-cutting.

When driving on the road take as much pains to avoid bad places as you would in driving a horse and fine carriage. Good steering makes easy riding over rough places and avoids the ruts, pitchholes, sticks, stones, wire, glass, horse-shoes, etc. Steer astride or go outside of all these things that may possibly injure a rubber tire. I have already driven over a thousand miles without a puncture, due to good

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We teach you right at home, by mail, how to mount all kinds of birds, animals, fishes, game heads, tan skins for rugs and robes, etc. Only school of its kind in the world.

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We've put strength and stiffness into the **PEERLESS JUNIOR** Poultry Fence so it can stand the attacks of restless animals from the outside. We have made it close enough so small fowl cannot get through. It is made of much heavier wire than the ordinary poultry fence, well galvanized, therefore much more durable.

Peerless Junior the fence that saves expense

That heavy, No. 9, hard steel wire at top and bottom holds the fence taut and true without the necessity of fence boards and saving more than half the usual number of posts. That means considerable saving to you. Write for our printed matter about **PEERLESS FENCES**. We make fences and gates for every purpose.

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Standard Gas Engine Oil

Is the Only Oil You Need for Gasolene and Kerosene Engines



It provides perfect lubrication under high temperatures without appreciable carbon deposits on rings or cylinders, and is equally

good for the external bearings.

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delivers more power, and makes the engine run better and longer with less wear and tear, because its friction-reducing properties are exactly fitted to the requirements of steam traction engines and steam plants.

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Mica Axle Grease

makes the wheel as nearly frictionless as possible and reduces the wear on axle and box. It ends axle troubles, saves energy in the horse, and when used on axles of traction engines economizes fuel and power.

Reapers, Threshers, Plows, Harrows

Granite Harvester Oil

insures better work from the new machine and lengthens the life of the old. Wherever bearings are loose or boxes worn it takes up the play and acts like a cushion. Changes of weather do not affect it.

Every dealer everywhere. If not at yours, write for descriptive circulars to

The Imperial Oil Company, Limited

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A few fine long pure-bred Yorkshire boars on hand. Farrowed April from prize-winning stock. Price \$20.00 each.

Also three young Shorthorn bulls. Apply for prices on bulls.
A. D. McDONALD, Napinka, Man.

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SHORTHORNS
CLYDESDALES

Sold out of sheep. Six young bulls, a few heifer calves for sale, five young stallions, from one to three years old.

GEO. RANKIN & SONS,
Oakner P. O., Man. On the G. T. P.

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Special prices and terms for choice breeding Shorthorns to make room for winter. Come and see them, or write for particulars; also prize-winning Barred Plymouth Rocks. Eggs for sale in season.

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Importation and breeding of High-Class Clydesdales a specialty.

Special importations will be made for breeders at minimum cost. My next importation will arrive about 1st June.

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Pure Bred Large Yorks and Tamworths



Stock of 800 to choose from. Prices from \$7.50 up. Inquiries given immediate attention.

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80—HERD NUMBERS EIGHTY HEAD—80

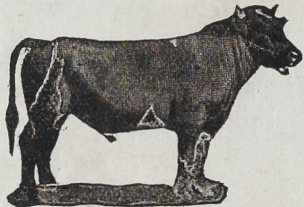
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**Brampton Jerseys**

Canada's Greatest Jersey Herd

We have covered the big fairs in the West and animals from our herd won most of the prizes at Calgary, Winnipeg and Regina.

We have a full line of COWS, HEIFERS and BULLS.

Reliable BUTTER-BRED STOCK for sale.

B. H. BULL & SON, BRAMPTON, ONT.

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Of Belgian, Percheron, French and German Coach stallions and mares.

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Breeder and importer of high-class Clydesdales. Young stock always for sale. Male and female. A carload of young stallions just arrived. I can supply you with a show-ring champion or a range stallion.

JOHN CLARK, JR.

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Messrs. Hickman & Scruby

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EXPORTERS OF PEDIGREE LIVE STOCK

of every description. Owing to the rapid increase in business, Mr. C. L. Scruby has been taken into partnership. During the spring months the export of horses of the light and heavy breeds will be a specialty. Write for prices, terms and references.

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Regina Stock Farm

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Breeder of

Ayrshire Cattle and Improved Yorkshire Swine
Stock of both Sexes and all Ages for Sale.

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ALSO FOR SALE

Holstein-Friesian bull calf, nine months old, sire Duke Varcoe Beryl Wayne (7718), dam Duchess de Kof (7158) and litter of registered Sable Collie puppies.

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20 SHORTHORN HEIFERS \$40 TO \$60 EACH

2 Clydesdale Colts Cheap
Yorkshire Pigs \$8.00 each
Best strains of Breeding

J. BOUSFIELD, Prop. MacGREGOR, Man.

steering, when I have seen hundreds of obstructions in my path that might have damaged a tire more or less.

But when the car has got into a bad and deep rut do not try to force the wheels out. Go slowly and watch for the first chance to steer out. I have seen tires twisted off or badly injured by trying to force the wheels out of such ruts too quickly. In using the car on the farm, when driving through the lane, yards and fields, be sure there is no wire or nails or glass lying around. Set all hands at work to clean up such stuff before the car is allowed around the premises.

I am asked if it is better to purchase a car with removable tonneau, provided the car is purchased principally for family pleasure riding. For my own use I would not get such a car, for I have found several farmers who regretted such a selection. They bought cars rigged with removable tonneaus. These were taken off and the car used to carry milk cans, mill feed, etc. It was found that the car platforms were too small to make them of practical service on dairy farms, as a team and farm wagon had to be used after all to transport any good-sized load.

And then after the car had been used for truck purposes for a while it did not look nearly so well when used for pleasure riding. The rear seat section did not look so soiled, but the combination makes rather an unattractive vehicle and the family sometimes were ashamed to be seen riding therein, especially on the city streets.

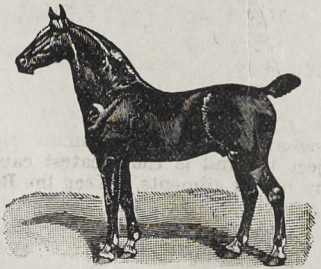
The fact still remains that the majority of farmers are buying automobiles principally for pleasure riding or family transportation on the roads, and that very little effort is now being made to use them for trucking purposes. It is somewhat similar to the practice of a quarter of a century ago, when the heavy platform spring wagons were purchased for light trucking and pleasure riding. It was only a matter of time before the owners purchased single-seat top buggies and family surries, if they could afford it.

Always run your car at a moderate speed, and very slowly when meeting a team or single horse, especially if a woman is driving and the horse seems at all scared I stop the engine. Yesterday I stopped for this purpose several times, and then got out and cranked the engine to start after the horse or rig was by and safely in the road again. There is hardly a day but what drivers of horses thank me for doing this. If owners and drivers of motor cars would follow this practice there would be little danger of accidents.

The scorches who run their cars at thirty to fifty miles per hour on the country roads, seldom turning out enough to safely meet or pass a horse or team, and never stopping or shutting off the racket of the engines or exhausts are downright criminals and are a curse to the country. The fact that some kill themselves by wrecking their cars while speeding over the roads may be a blessing to the rest of us, but the danger is that they will kill or maim others who fail to escape from their scorching paths. It is no wonder that farmers and many city people hate these scorching fiends.

There is no sense in running a car faster than fifteen miles an hour on the country roads, although the Michigan law allows twenty-five. I find by my speedometer that my average speed is about twelve to fourteen miles per hour. My car can go fifty-five miles an hour by actual test on a road where there was nothing in the way, but there is no enjoyment in riding so fast. I like to go slowly enough so I can see the country on both sides of the road as I go along. When I see a bunch of tourists scorching over the road at fifty miles an hour in a big cloud of dust I wonder what they are riding for. They see nothing but the track ahead and know nothing about the farms and their environments on each side of the track. It is disgusting to see such a bunch riding by a farm house, and such speeding cars do more to damage the roadbed than all other road traffic combined.—J. H. BROWN, in *The American Farmer*.

Warranted to Give Satisfaction.

Gombault's Caustic Balsam

Has Imitators But No Competitors.

A Safe, Speedy and Positive Cure for
Curb, Splint, Sweeny, Cappea, Strained Tendons, Founder, Wind Puffs, and all lameness from Spavin, Ringbone and other bony tumors. Cures all skin diseases or Parasites, Thrush, Diphtheria. Removes all Bunches from Horses or Cattle.

As a Human Remedy for Rheumatism, Sprains, Sore Throat, etc., it is invaluable. Every bottle of Caustic Balsam sold is warranted to give satisfaction. Price \$1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express, charges paid, with full directions for its use. Send for descriptive circulars, testimonials, etc. Address

The Lawrence-Williams Co., Toronto, Ont.

Lump Jaw

The first remedy to cure Lump Jaw was

Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure

and it remains today the standard treatment, with years of success back of it, known to be a cure and guaranteed to cure. Don't experiment with substitutes or imitations. Use it, no matter how old or bad the case or what else you may have tried—your money back if Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure ever fails. Oh fair plan of selling, together with exhaustive information on Lump Jaw and its treatment, is given in Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Adviser.

Most complete veterinary book ever printed to be given away. Durable bound, indexed and illustrated. Write us for a free copy.

FLEMING BROS., Chemists,
45 Church St., Toronto, Ontario

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE

is the remedy you can depend on. No other preparation has done so much for the horse and the horseman.

Kendall's Spavin Cure has saved millions of dollars for thousands of owners during the past 40 years. It is the quick, sure, safe cure that never fails to give the best results even when all other treatment may prove a failure.

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE

cures Spavin, Curb, Splint, Ringbone, Swellings, Bony Growth, Cuts, Sprains, Bruises and all Lameness.

Kendall's Spavin Cure makes a complete and lasting cure because it cures the cause of the trouble.

It leaves no scars or white hairs because it does not blister.

Every Medicine Shelf

should have a bottle of Kendall's Spavin Cure—the best liniment in the world for man and beast. No telling when you will need it. Get it now and you will have the right remedy when the emergency arises.

\$1 a bottle—6 for \$5. At all dealers. Ask for free copy of our book "A Treatise On The Horse"—or write us.

Dr. B. J. KENDALL CO.
Enosburg Falls, Vt. 50

**HAD TRIED MANY REMEDIES FOR
CONSTIPATION
—
FOUND NONE TO EQUAL
Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills**

Constipation is one of the most prevalent troubles the human race is subject to, and is the greatest cause of many of our ailments. Keep the Bowels open and you will very seldom be sick. Mrs. M. Bell, 467 Harris St., Vancouver, B.C., writes:—"I had tried many remedies for Constipation and never found any so satisfactory as your Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills. We always keep them in the house and would not be without them. "I recommended them to a neighbor and she is highly enthusiastic about them, as her's is a very difficult case, and she expected no good results from them. You may imagine her surprise and gratification when she found that they completely cured her." Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills are 25c per vial, or 5 vials for \$1.00, at all dealers, or will be mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.



HOLSTEINS

High-class stock for sale. Young bulls of breeding age. Females from record of merit cows. Our stock are heavy producers from some of the best blood found in America. Write us for particulars. **MICHENER BROS.** Red Deer Alta.

"SAVE THE HORSE" SPAVIN CURE.
REG. TRADE MARK



No half-way, temporary, break-down-to-morrow kind of cures. Instead "Save-the-Horse" produces a lasting and perfect cure. Besides the indisputable evidence of actual and phenomenal results on every hand, we give a signed contract that absolutely protects you. Fifteen years of success and evidence that is honest to the core will convince. Send for book on all lameness and copy of signed contract. Port Deposit, Md., May 19, 1910. I tried "Save-the-Horse" on a valuable mare that was lame over a year with bone spavin. It effected a complete cure. She is as fast this year as she ever was. I am entirely satisfied. **PHILIP R. BOND.** Still Sound Five Years After Benton Harbor, Mich., May 22, 1910. Five years ago I got "Save-the-Horse" of you to use on a fine horse that had injured his hind leg, and it cured him when veterinary surgeons said it could not be cured. **J. E. BARNES.** \$5.00 a bottle, with legal written guarantee or contract. Send for copy, booklet & letters from business men & trainers on every kind of case. Permanently cures Spavin, Thoroughpin, Ringbone (except low), Curb, Splint, Capped Hock, Windpuff, Shoe Boil, Injured Tendons & all Lameness. No loss of hair. Horse works as usual. Dealers or Exp. paid. **TRACY CHEMICAL CO.,** Binghamton, N. Y., and 148 Van Horne St., Toronto, Ont.



ABSORBINE

will reduce inflamed, swollen Joints, Bruises, Soft Bunches, Cure Boils, Fistula or any unhealthy sore quickly; pleasant to use; does not blister under bandage or remove the hair, and you can work the horse, \$2 per bottle at dealers or delivered. Horse Book 7 D free. Mr. M. C. Weightman, Moubeith, Man. writes April 3, 1907: "I have used ABSORBINE with good success on soft swellings." **W. F. YOUNG, P.D.F.,** 248 Temple St., Springfield, Mass. LYMAN'S Ltd., Montreal, Canadian Agents. Also furnished by Martin Bole & Wynne Co., Winnipeg; The National Drug & Chemical Co., Winnipeg and Calgary; and Henderson Bros. Co. Ltd., Vancouver.

Bone Spavin

No matter how old the blemish, how lame the horse, or how many doctors have tried and failed, use **Fleming's Spavin and Ringbone Paste** Use it under our guarantee—your money refunded if it doesn't make the horse go sound. Most cases cured by a single 45-minute application—occasionally two required. Cures Bone Spavin, Ringbone and Sidebone, new and old cases alike. Write for detailed information and a free copy of **Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Adviser** Ninety-six pages, durably bound, indexed and illustrated. Covers over one-hundred veterinary subjects. Read this book before you treat any kind of lameness in horses. **FLEMING BROS., Chemists** 45 Church St., Toronto, Ontario



Do not neglect to clean all weeds and rubbish off the garden plot this fall. Get the ground in shape for early planting next spring. The garden should be kept in mind at all seasons. It gives good returns.

APPLE PRICES IN ONTARIO

The greater part of the Ontario crop for distant markets and export, has passed into the hands of the dealers. Prices have varied from \$1 per barrel to \$2 per barrel on the trees. The quality of the apples is variable. There is a large quantity of fruit of the lower grades and a smaller quantity of very high class fruit. The proportion of high class fruit was probably never greater than this year. A large number of orchards of medium quality have sold at \$1.25 to \$1.50, firsts and seconds on the trees. Several co-operative associations have sold, the general basis being about \$3, or somewhat less, for firsts and seconds covering the whole output. Where the associations have sold special varieties in solid carload lots, Baldwins have been bringing \$2.75 to \$3.25 per barrel; \$4 per barrel has been obtained for fancy carloads of Spys. In one district, \$3.50 has been paid to growers for firsts and seconds, solid carloads of McIntosh and Snows. These figures constitute almost record prices at this season of the year. A disturbing element with reference to Ontario apples is the fact that a large number of the orchards of Ontario—and these mostly on the sections where least care is taken—have been bought by the lump and at a comparatively low figure. These apples—most of which are evaporating stock—will find their way to the markets later in the season, displacing the higher grades to a greater or less extent. The prices obtained for early apples, both in Great Britain and the Northwest, have been exceptionally good this year. Exports from Canada to Great Britain, up to the middle of September, have been much greater than in previous years. Canadian evaporators have been paying on an average from 30 to 40 cents per hundred, or 50 to 75 cents per barrel for "peelers" stock.

BEE-KEEPING IN ONTARIO

The Ontario Department of Agriculture recently issued a bulletin on bee-keeping in that province. It is estimated that in the spring of 1910 there were 100,000 colonies of bees in Ontario. The annual winter loss is figured at 10 per cent. Both outside and inside wintering is practiced. In the southern part of the province outside wintering predominates, while in the north and east cellars are more popular. A few above ground repositories are used, but these as a rule do not give as good satisfaction as an underground cellar well darkened and ventilated. The report on the races of bees shows far too great a percentage of black or German bees kept throughout the province. While these bees have many good qualities they are no better than the Italians in any respect except possibly in the whiteness of capping on comb honey, and they are a sure prey to the European foul brood, which has swept so disastrously over many parts of the United States and Canada. It is impossible to cure this disease so well in any except Italian bees. The chief difficulties which beekeepers have can be summed up in the two great problems of apiculture—swarm control and wintering. In many cases the trouble is summed up in the words of one man who said his chief difficulty was to "get the old woman to watch for swarms." The interest

**GREAT SHORTHORN SALE
Golden West Stock Farm**



WE OFFER FOR SALE
**20 YOUNG BIG WELL-BRED
Shorthorn Cows
AND
10 HEIFERS**

All of good milking strain, bred to our famous imp. stock bull, Prime Favorite, Grand Champion at the Canadian National Exhibition, Toronto, 1907

We are overstocked and must make room before stabling up, and so will sell at very reasonable prices.

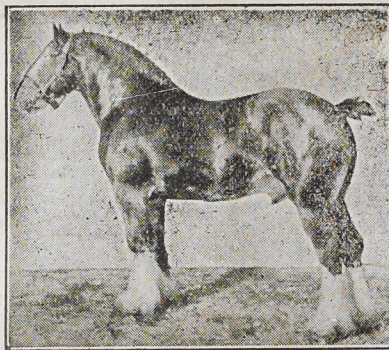
Our success in this and previous years' show rings is ample proof of the high quality of our cattle.

Visitors are always welcome, and will be met by our rig at Balgonie, our railroad station, if notified in time.

P. M. Bredt & Sons

Edenwold P. O., Sask., 8 Miles North of Balgonie

VANSTONE & ROGERS



Importers and Breeders of
**Clydesdales,
Percherons
Belgians
AND
Hackneys**

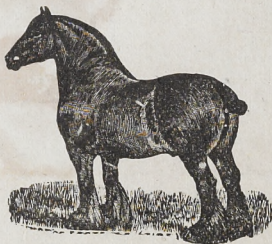
We have our barns full of choice colts of above breeds and we can sell to you so that that the horse will pay for himself. We give a 60% guarantee and live up to it. Write now.

If you want a good one write. Better still, come and see them.

JAS. BROOKS, Manager
Vegreville, Alta.

VANSTONE & ROGERS

Head Office and Stables
WAWANESA, Manitoba



**HORSES
Shires and
Percherons**

In looking for stallions or mares, don't buy until you have seen what W. W. Hunter is offering, as he buys and sells every stallion himself.

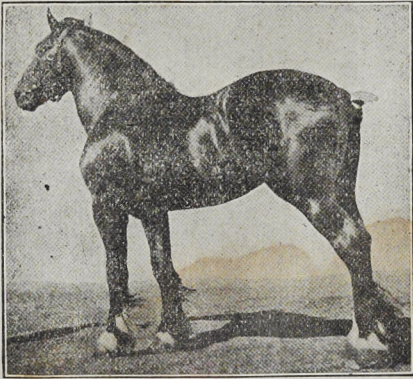
Your first purchase at this establishment means another life-long satisfied customer. Some of the best stallions and mares that were imported to Canada are in the importation which arrived November 20, 1909. Address all correspondence to—

W. W. HUNTER

OLDS,

ALBERTA

OAK LAWNS FARM OAK LAKE, MAN.



Handsome Prince, Reg. 486, a 1910 Champion

HEAVY DRAFT BREEDING HORSES SHIRES, CLYDESDALES

I can supply first-class stallions and mares of the above breeds, to farmers who need them.

If you will notify me I will meet you at the station, or if you prefer, go to Cochrane's barn and you will be driven to Oak Lawns Farm, free of charge.

JOHN STOTT

A MAN'S BOOK



A PRIVATE TREATISE, WITH ILLUSTRATIONS RELATING TO DEBILITY, ITS CAUSE, EFFECT AND HOME CURE

Let Me Send It To You FREE

Here is a little volume of cheer and helpfulness which all men, young or old, can read with great profit; it contains much valuable information of a private nature, is fully illustrated, and represents the practical knowledge I have gained from forty years of actual experience in giving help to upwards of 100,000 enfeebled, nervous, discouraged men. Just a postal card with your name and address, and the book will be forwarded free, sealed, by return mail, and with it, as well, I will enclose a full description of my new 1910 model Electric

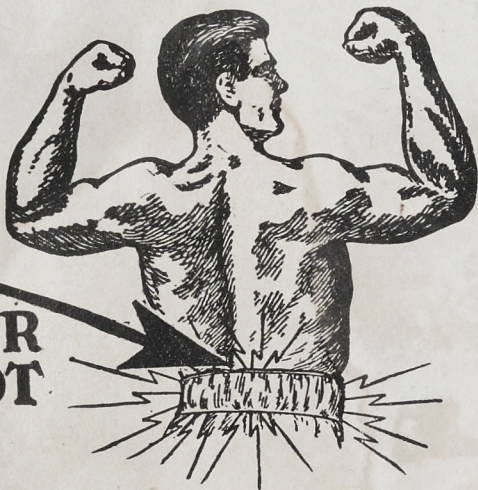
HEALTH BELT

If you need new strength this wonderful appliance must appeal to you. It generates a pleasant, exhilarating current instantly felt, though it can be made any degree of strength, from mild to strong, by simply turning the needle of the current regulator; worn nights while you are sleeping, it pours quantities of health-giving, soothing electricity into your sick, weak nerve; you get up mornings feeling bright, strong, full of courage and ambition it takes all the weakness and pain out of your back; it is a great remedy for your kidneys, bladder, stomach, liver and other vital organs; it cures rheumatism in all parts of the body; it is a courage-giver of the highest order; it brings new strength where weakness exists; it will restore you to vim, vigor and true manhood as sure as night follows day; it makes you feel young and look young; you will live longer for its use; you can throw away all drugs and commence to live as Nature intended you should—a man among men, healthy, happy and vigorous. I can send you thousands of testimonials if you care to see them. Here is a sample cure:

"Your Health Belt cured me of Nervous Debility, Lumbago and Indigestion after all else failed."

**James Robb,
Glenboro, Man.**

In all instances I concentrate the full positive current at small of back; it thus enters the system at the nerve and vital center.



**THAT'S YOUR
WEAK SPOT**

passing thence through the different weakened organs, giving them new life and force. You can get the Belt

ON TRIAL UNTIL CURED

or for cash at a discount just whichever you wish. Send your address on postal or fill in coupon; or, call at my office, if you live in or near this city. Advice concerning your case will be cheerfully given without charge or obligation.

DR. C. F. SANDON CO., 140 Yonge St., Toronto, Ont.

Dear Sirs,—Please forward me your Book as advertised, free.

NAME
ADDRESS

that is taken in this problem of swarm control is shown by the fact that when the department of bee-keeping at the Ontario Agricultural College sent out notices that instructions would be supplied to all who cared to conduct an experiment in the control of swarming, more than three hundred and twenty-five men and women from every county of Ontario, and from other provinces from the Atlantic to the Pacific, made application for the circular of instructions on this important subject.

The wintering problem needs to be just as carefully studied. No colony ever dies without a definite cause, which should be carefully sought out and prevented next time. Plenty of good stores, good queens, warm packing, shelter from winds, all these and many others are factors in successful wintering. If the bees are always prepared for the hardest kind of winter they will get through the easy ones all right.

BRITISH COLUMBIA SHOWS

In order to give the fruit a better chance to become properly colored and flavored the directors of the Nelson Agricultural and Exhibition Association held their annual fruit fair one week later than usual this year. Although they were unlucky enough to encounter



COTTON WOODS GROW RAPIDLY

The illustration shows how high they were on F. W. Wrenshall's farm near Lumsden fifteen months after planting.

very inclement weather by so doing, the added week showed itself very clearly in the higher color and the better quality of the fruit. As a consequence of the later date the exhibits of early fruits, such as plums and peaches, were not so large, but the display of apples was much finer than at any previous show.

The District Cup was won by the Grand Forks district, carrying 1,130 points out of a possible twelve hundred. The prize was a silver cup and \$100 in cash. The second prize of \$50 was won by the West Arm district, with 1,040 points. The competition was very keen and the winners had to fight for honors won. In the apple display the Wealthies were particularly fine. Waggeners, Jonathans, Yellow Newton Pippins and Spitzenbergs were very good. The Gravensteins were well up to their well known standard.

Senator George G. King, of Chipman, N. B., was a visitor at the fair, and was very eulogistic regarding the apple display, and particularly the Gravensteins. "I always thought until to-day," he said, "that the New Brunswick apple had the better flavor, although I knew that it had no advantage over the Western fruit in color or size. This morning I tasted one of your Gravensteins and I changed my mind. The British Columbia apple in all qualities is the equal of any grown anywhere in the world."

Putting it in figures the boxes of apples entered for competition numbered 115, and the plates numbered 469. This figures out at about 18,000 apples in the whole show. If a small boy could stand the luxury of a diet of ten apples a day he could subsist for about five years on the exhibits at the show.

On the whole, the display of vegetables was to be commended, but the tomatoes deserve special mention. Both red and yellow varieties were represented by much finer specimens than have ever before been seen in the Kootenay

WRITE TO THIS WOMAN

IF YOU WANT TO STOP A MAN FROM DRINK

She Cured Her Husband, Her Brother and Several of Her Neighbors and Prompted by Her Restored Happiness, she Generously Offers to Tell You of the Simple, Inexpensive Remedy that she so Successfully Used.

For over 20 years the husband of Mrs. Margaret Anderson was a hard drinker, but nine years ago, by using a simple remedy, she stopped his drinking entirely. He has not touched a drop since.



MRS. MARGARET ANDERSON

She Will Tell You How To Stop a Man From Drink

The remedy can be given secretly, so there is no publicity of your private affairs. She wants every man or woman who has drunkenness in their home to write to her so she can tell them just what remedy she used. Hundreds have freed their homes from drink by using the information she gave them, but there are still hundreds of others who need and should have it, so we earnestly advise every one of our readers who have a dear one who drinks, to drop her a line to-day.

The proofs of the hundreds of really remarkable cures are too strong to be doubted or denied. Yet she makes no charge for her help, (she asks for no money and accepts none) so there is no reason why you should not write her at once. She only requests that you are personally interested in curing one who drinks. Send your letter with confidence to her home. Here is her address:

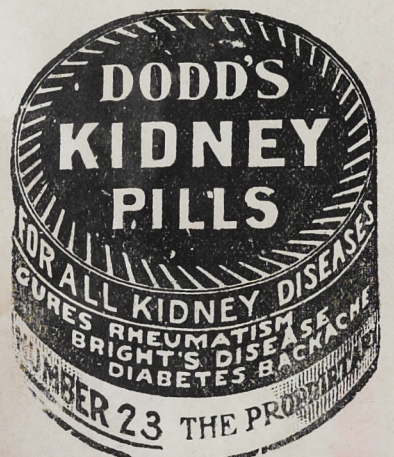
**Mrs. Margaret Anderson,
196 Home Avenue, Hillburn, New York.**
Note: (Write your full name and address plainly—do not delay.)

district. A box of 112 carried off first prize and they were about as nearly perfect as it would be possible to find. One exhibitor had on display some husk tomatoes, a green berry-like vegetable of about the size of a large nut and covered with a green husk similar to that of the filbert.

The number of entries in the poultry exhibit proves that an increasing number of fruit growers are engaging in poultry raising as an auxiliary to fruit growing. There were 141 entries, and each entry represented two birds. Generally speaking the exhibits maintained a high average. Buff Orpingtons were the most prominent, while White Leghorns might be said to come next. Black Minorcas and Rhode Island Reds were also prominent.

New Denver, Cranbrook, Nakusp and Grand Forks have also held very successful fairs this season. Kaslo has abandoned the fair, as it was found to be a heavy burden upon her citizens.

E. W. DYNES.



Advocate ads give good results

VEGETABLES ON CEMENT

We have had cement floors in our cellars for two years. Have had old boards laid on top to keep potatoes and vegetables off cement. Some members of the family wish the old boards removed. Would it be advisable, or would the cement taste the potatoes and vegetables in any way?—C. M. T.

Ans.—The cement floor will not flavor the vegetables. The only question is whether it is dry enough to ensure against decay. If the floor is a dry one, laid on a well-drained foundation, it will be all right. Too dry a storage is not desirable.



SIX ESSENTIALS IN WINTER EGG PRODUCTION

1. Early hatched pullets or yearling hens. Early pullets are the most prolific layers. See that the pullets selected for the laying pens come from hens that have a creditable record in winter performance. Like begets like, and pullets from heavy winter layers will lay better in winter than stock indiscriminately selected.

2. Dry, light, well ventilated houses. A house with lots of windows and well ventilated is always dry. As good a way as any to ventilate a poultry house is to use cotton or muslin in one or two of the windows instead of glass. If a straw loft can be put in so much the better. Let in the sunlight and fresh air.

3. An egg-producing ration. Give the hens whole grain, mashes, green feed and meat. Whole grain, wheat, oats or barley is the backbone of the ration, mashes of ground oats with the hulls sifted out, shorts and bran give variety, and are easily digested; green food keeps the blood cool and gives bulk to the ration; meat supplies protein from which the albuminous portion of the egg is made. Get for the gizzard and oyster shell or lime in some form for egg shells. Supply what else is required to form the egg.

4. Water. Hens will get along without water getting what moisture they need from eating snow, but they do better where a supply of clean water is available most of the time; if possible, all the time.

5. Exercise. Make the hens work for their living. Fat, lazy birds are never record winter layers. Exercise keeps hens warm, in good condition and contented. It is most easily provided for by feeding whole grain in a litter. Short straw, or chaff make the best litter. Have 8 or 10 inches of it on the floor, and make the birds dig their living out of it. Change the litter frequently.

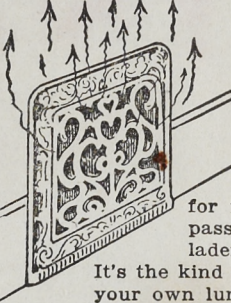
6. Cleanliness. Have a dropping board beneath the roosts, and scrape it clean every day. Have road dust or dry ashes or sand in convenient boxes for the birds to take dust baths in. If dust baths are provided, there is little danger of a flock becoming infested with lice. Occasionally, smear the crevices about the roosts with kerosene and before winter sets in well clean out, whitewash and fumigate the house.

FUMIGATING

Every fall, if not oftener, the poultry building should be thoroughly fumigated, not only to destroy lice and mites but to kill disease germs which may lurk in the cracks between boards and in the dust that collects on the timbers. The easiest method is to use the sulphur candles made for the purpose, and sold by dealers in poultry supplies. If these cannot be obtained easily, flowers of sulphur, which may

It's easy to grow plants in a Sunshine-heated home

Pure, Warm Sunshine Air



PEOPLE living in homes heated with ordinary furnaces often claim they cannot grow plants with any degree of success. This is due to the fact that ordinary furnaces are not provided with an Automatic Gas Damper. There is nothing to prevent coal-gas, which is deadly to plant life, being forced up through the registers.

Now, when the gas in the combustion chamber of the Sunshine reaches a certain pressure it sways open the Automatic Gas Damper and passes up the chimney, consequently there is no chance for it to escape through the registers. Instead, the air that passes through the registers is pure, warm, Sunshine air, laden with the proper degree of moisture from the water-pan. It's the kind of air that makes plants thrive and is good to breath into your own lungs.

If you want to guard your home (and who doesn't?) against evil-smelling, deadly coal gas order our agent to install the Sunshine furnace (guaranteed) in your cellar.



LONDON
TORONTO
CALGARY
WINNIPEG
HAMILTON
MONTREAL
VANCOUVER
ST. JOHN, N.B.

Could we afford to buy and give away hundreds of thousands of 50-cent bottles of Psychine (pronounced Si-keen) if we did not know from a third of a century's experience that it was the greatest vitality-builder of the age?

You know what it would mean to us were Psychine a preparation without a definite, beneficial action.

After the first bottle which we would buy, no more would be purchased.

And we would go out of business. But we're not going out of business, and our confidence that we're not is based upon our third of a century's experience with Psychine.

Ten years after Confederation we commenced compounding Psychine.

Since that time, we have sold many millions of bottles.

We have cured many hundreds of thousands of virulent and oftentimes fatal cases of diseases.

We have in our files many hundreds of thousands of unsolicited testimonials.

And we have grown from a small beginning to be one of the largest proprietary manufacturers in this country.

Here then is proof that we have in Psychine a preparation with abundant and demonstrated effectiveness, more so than any other preparation we, or anyone else, ever heard of.

Here then is the reason of our unalterable confidence in Psychine, that it is in fact the greatest preparation of its kind in the world.

Here then is why we have inaugurated a policy of actually buying hundreds of thousands of bottles of Psychine to give to those who should use.

To those who are blindly groping in the dark for relief from their misery, who may perhaps be using wrong methods to recover their health and their strength.

LAGRIFFE.

The greatest and most effective agents for the bodily health are the white corpuscles, phagocytes.

These white corpuscles eat any germ of disease that gains an entrance to the body, when they're in large enough numbers and sufficiently strong.

When they're not sufficiently strong, the disease germs devour them and disease holds the body.

For centuries almost, herbs, nature's own remedies, have been the most efficient foe to disease.

We have not known very definitely just how.

But now science tells us that certain of these herbs increase the number of the white corpuscles and their strength.

These certain herbs are incorporated in Psychine.

We go to the ends of the earth for these herbs—to Arabia, to South America, to China and to Japan.

They are compounded in the most costly chemical appliances in this country.

And the result is Psychine—for a third of a century the most effective vitality-builder the world has known.

The one preparation that has cured many thousands of the following diseases:

- | | |
|--|----------------------|
| La Grippe | Bronchial Coughs |
| Bronchitis | Weak Lungs |
| Hemorrhages | Weak Voice |
| Sore Throat | Spring Weakness |
| Anaemia | Early Decline |
| Female Weakness | Catarrhal Affections |
| Indigestion | Catarrh of Stomach |
| Poor Appetite | Night Sweats |
| Chills and Fevers | Obstinate Coughs |
| Sleeplessness and | Laryngitis and |
| Nervous Troubles | Dyspepsia |
| After-effects of Pleurisy, Pneumonia and | |
| La Grippe | |

Now we don't ask you to take our word for the tremendously beneficial effect of Psychine. Fill out the coupon below, mail it to us and we'll give your druggist an order (for which we pay him the regular retail price) for a 50-cent bottle of Psychine to be given you free of cost.

We will undoubtedly buy and distribute in this manner hundreds of thousands of these 50-cent bottles of Psychine.

And we do that to show our entire confidence in this wonderful preparation.

A confidence that has been based on our 30 years' experience with this splendid preparation, with a full knowledge of the hundreds of thousands of cures it has made.

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I accept your offer to try a 50c. bottle of Psychine (pronounced Si-keen) at your expense. I have not had a 50c. bottle of Psychine under this plan. Kindly advise my druggist to deliver this bottle to me.

My Name.....

Town.....

Street and Number.....

My Druggist's Name.....

Street and Number.....

This coupon is not good for a 50c. bottle of Psychine if presented to the druggist—it must be sent us—we will then buy the 50c. bottle of Psychine from your druggist and direct him to deliver it to you. This offer may be withdrawn at any time without notice. Send coupon to-day.

Ordered to Hospital

FOR OPERATION FOR ACUTE INDIGESTION—DID NOT GO AND WAS CURED BY

DR. CHASES KIDNEY-LIVER PILLS

A medicine that will save one from a surgical operation must be worth while.

The doctors seem to have made the common mistake of dosing the stomach when the real source of trouble was with the liver and kidneys. Anyway Dr. Chase's Kidney and Liver Pills made a complete cure, and here is the record:

Mrs. F. O. Bacon, Baldwin's Mills, Que., writes: "I was very sick and the doctors said I must go to the hospital for a surgical operation. I had acute indigestion and the liver and kidneys did not act. I did not want to undergo an operation so I began the use of Dr. Chase's Kidney and Liver Pills and have used them ever since."

"I am feeling well now and doing my own work for a family of seven. I think there is no equal for acute indigestion, and liver and kidney troubles such as I had and they and nothing else made me well again. There is no medicine I like half so well, for this did wonders for me."

The real serious cases of indigestion always have their location in the bowels and can only be reached by making the liver and kidneys active. No medicine regulates the liver, kidneys and bowels so nicely and so promptly as do Dr. Chase's Kidney and Liver Pills. One pill a dose, 25c. a box, all dealers; or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto. Do not be satisfied with a substitute or you will be disappointed.

Invest \$1.50 and Get The
Farmer's Advocate

be obtained at any drug store and which is the finely powdered form, may be burned on live coals or with paper.

If coals are used a pan half full of sand and dirt may be set on the floor of the house, a shovelful of live coals put in it, and half a pint of flowers of sulphur placed on the coals. If it is not convenient to use this method, a layer of lightly crumpled paper may be placed on the sand in the pan, some flowers of sulphur sprinkled on it, and then a layer of paper placed on, then more sulphur until four or five layers are made, with sulphur on top. This

STRAW-LINED HOUSE

The C. P. R. farm at Springfield have erected their initial poultry building. The house is sixty feet long, fifteen feet wide and seven feet high in front. The roof is peaked, but the run of rafters on one side is longer than the other so that the apex is nearer the south side. The building is set on blocks and the frame of two by four studding boarded on the outside with matched siding. The roof is sheathed with matched lumber, and covered with tar paper and shingles. To make the house warm in winter wire mesh will be tacked on the studding inside, and the space be-



A PEN OF PURE BRED FOWL GIVES CASH FOR CURRENT EXPENSES.

may be lighted at the bottom, and if it burns well, will fill the house full of the fumes. The contents of one pan will fumigate a house ten to fifteen feet wide and twelve to fifteen feet long. For a long building several pans must be used at the same time.

All windows and doors should be kept closed while the sulphur is burning, so that the fumes will be confined and will permeate every part of the house. The house should be kept closed for an hour and then may be opened and aired. In another hour it will be fit for the fowls to use again.

tween the outside boards and the wire stuffed with straw. The wire netting can be removed in spring and the straw cleaned out. It is claimed for this arrangement that it makes a warm, dry house. The straw absorbs moisture when the atmosphere in the house becomes overlaid and the walls do not become covered with frost. A roosting room along the back is provided with a curtain to drop in front of the roosts on cold nights. The house is plentifully supplied with windows on the south side and is divided into three pens. It will accommodate about 150 birds.

HIS FACE AND NECK WERE COVERED WITH PIMPLES

Pimples are caused by bad blood. There is only one way to get rid of them, outward applications are no good, and that is to get at the seat of the trouble, by using a good reliable blood medicine.

Burdock Blood Bitters has been on the market for over 30 years, and is one of the most reliable blood cleansers procurable.

It removes all the poisonous matter from the blood, and leaves a beautiful clear complexion.

Mr. Philip S. Cobb, Crapaud, P.E.I., writes: "About a year ago my neck and face were entirely covered with pimples, and having tried nearly every medicine I could think of, and getting no relief, I at last thought of Burdock Blood Bitters and decided to try a bottle."

"After the first bottle was done the pimples were almost gone, so I got another and after finishing it they entirely disappeared, and I now have a beautiful clear complexion free from all ailments of the skin. To all persons troubled with pimples or any other skin diseases I highly recommend Burdock Blood Bitters. I feel quite sure it will cure them."

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WEAK MEN! HAVE COURAGE!



If you get up in the morning with a dull brain, tired nerves, an ache in the back, a dread of the toil and hardships of every day life, these are signs that your vitality is at a low ebb—that some of the organs or functions of your body are in a weak, morbid condition.

If you are a young man, and free rein for evil habits and passions has exhausted your vital energy, or if on the shady side of forty, and you have not the strength and stamina that should be possessed by a man of your years, you can regain your health and strength and energy with Electricity.

"None are so blind as those who will not see," but if you are open to conviction and want to improve your condition, I can convince you that my Belt does all I claim for it, and even more.

You don't need to be taught that restless nights, sleeplessness, despondency, inability to concentrate your thoughts, loss of appetite, weak back, headache, pains here and there in various parts of your body, lack of energy and push, are signs of nervous breakdown, physical debility; you know that, but what you want is a remedy that will restore the vitality that you have lost.

If you have doctored and drugged and got no benefit, that's no sign you ought to give up. Drugs can't restore your vitality. Electricity is for men like you. It's the greatest nerve builder and body builder in the world today.

See what people say who have used my Belt. Every mail I get brings scores of such letters.

Dr. McLaughlin: Dear Sir,—I received the Belt from you a month ago, and I now write you with pleasure. I am pleased to say that the Belt is doing me a great deal of good. My back has not troubled me once since the first night I had it on. I have a good appetite, and I feel better than I have felt for several years. Thanking you for the Belt I remain,
J. W. BUSH, Winnipeg, Man.

Dear Sir:—I have used your Belt with great success. It has done just what I expected of it—it has helped me in every way. I am getting stronger all the time, having gained twenty pounds since I began using your Belt. I think it was money well spent. I have no dizzy spells; my heart is much stronger and my lungs feel better. I think your Belt has the most healing power of anything that was ever invented. Yours truly, **M. W. COOPER, Claresholm, Alta.**

Do you doubt it? If so, any man or woman who will give me reasonable security can have my Belt, with all the necessary attachments suitable for their case, and they can

PAY WHEN CURED

The victory to the brave. It takes nerve and energy to win nowadays.

You don't want to be a failure. You are made for better things, but you can't win without courage and energy.

That's the idea behind my Electric Belt, the body battery that pours electric vim into a man's body.

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Call at my office if you can. If you cannot, cut out this coupon, mail me your address and I'll send you my beautifully illustrated 80-page book that is full of found facts you ought to know.

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WIT and HUMOR

HOW THE "SANDWICH" ORIGINATED

It was Lord Spencer's uncle, the third earl, who added a word to the language in consequence of a wager, says The London Daily Chronicle. The bet was that, by cutting off the tail part of his overcoat, he could bring into fashion overcoats so short that the skirts of the undercoat would show beneath. He won his wager, and "Spencer" became the name both of that garment and of the feminine one afterwards constructed in its likeness. The peerage has added more than one name to the terminology of costume. Everybody knows "Wellingtons," and the billycock hat is said by some to be really "Billy Coke," from Coke, of Norfolk, Earl of Leicester. But none of these examples in the sphere of clothes rivals what the Earl of Sandwich did, when he contrived the slice of meat between bread as a device to enable him to go on gambling without leaving off for a meal.

* * *

Away back, when herds of buffalo grazed along the foothills of Western mountains, two hardy prospectors fell in with a bull bison that seemed to have been separated from his kind and run amuck. One of the prospectors took to the branches of a tree and the other dived into a cave. The buffalo bellowed at the entrance to the cavern and then turned toward the tree. Out came the man from the cave and the buffalo took after him again. The man made another dive for the hole. After this had been repeated several times, the man in the tree called to his comrade, who was trembling at the mouth of the cavern: "Stay in the cave, you idiot!" "You don't know nothing about this hole!" bawled the other. "There's a bear in it!"

* * *

"Papa!"
"Well?"
"Is there a Christian flea?"
"Why, what on earth ever put that idea in your head?"
"The preacher read it out to-day from the Bible—'The wicked flee when no man pursueth.'"
"Why, Tommy, that means that the wicked men flee!"
"Then, papa, is there a wicked women flea?"
"No, no. It means that the wicked flees, runs away."
"Why do they run?"
"Who?"
"The wicked flees."
"No, no! Don't you see? The wicked man runs away when no man is after him."
"Is there a woman after him?"
"Tommy, go to bed!"

* * *

Mr. Edward Brooke, the noted teacher and author of Philadelphia, described at a dinner the great strides that popular education had made in the last fifty years. "Smaller and smaller," he said, "becomes the percentage of the illiterate, of those who cannot read or write. It won't be long before a thing that once happened to me in Sullivan county will be quite impossible. When I was teaching a school in my youth in Sullivan county, a boy one morning undertook to go through the alphabet. He stumbled along and finally came to a full stop—before the letter X.
"Dunno that un," he said.
"Oh, yes you do," said I. "Think a minute." He thought. Then he brightened.
"Why," he said, "that's dad's name!"

* * *

Murphy met with an accident and the result was two broken legs and a fractured skull. When he got out of the hospital the first person he met was his friend Gallagher.
"Well," exclaimed Gallagher, "I suppose you are going to sue the railroad for damages now, Mike."
"Damages nothing," snorted Murphy, "damages I've been thinking I have in plenty. I am going to sue them for repairs!"

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The hours admit of perfect ease, From 9 a.m. to when you please, And you shall hear, both night and day, Melodious pianos play.

And I will make the beds, of course, You'll have an auto and a horse, My precious tonic for your tresses And all the Missus's old dresses.

And you may use the telephone, My magazines shall be your own, You'll have two doctors when you cough, And Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays off.

And should our provender not strike Your fancy, order what you like. If this have an attractive look, Come live with us, and be our cook.

On callers we have put no stops, Thugs, icemen, milkmen, hallboys, cops, And no alarm clock with its ticks And bell shall wake you up at six.

O Gretchen, Olga, Tillie, Mary, Come, be our genius culinary. If good to you these prospects look, Then live with us and be our cook.

—New York Mail.

* * *

He had been on a hunting expedition for several days in the back woods, roughing it rather severely, and on taking a seat in a railway carriage returning homewards he looked as begrimed and weatherbeaten a trapper as ever brought his skins into a settlement. He happened to find a seat next to a young lady—evidently belonging to Boston—who, after taking stock of him for a few minutes, remarked: "Don't you find an utterly passionate sympathy with nature's most incarnate aspirations among the sky-topping mountains and the dim aisles of the horizon-touching forests, my good man?" "Oh, yes," replied the apparent backwoodsman; "and I also am frequently drawn into an exaltation of rapt soulfulness and beatific incandescent infinity of abstract continuity when my horse stumbles." "Indeed!" said the young lady, much surprised, "I had no idea the lower classes felt like that."

* * *

One day a Bishop chanced into the shop of a druggist who was very fond of a joke—on somebody else. The druggist, wishing to have a joke at the Bishop's expense, asked: "Bishop, can you tell me the difference between an ass and a bishop?" The Bishop could not. "Well," said the druggist, smiling all over, "an ass carries its cross (burden) upon its back, but a bishop carries his cross (of gold) on his breast." "Very good," replied the Bishop, and then continued: "Now then, my friend, can you tell the difference between an ass and a druggist?" After some hesitation the druggist answered: "No, sir, I can't." "Neither can I!" retorted the Bishop as he walked out.

* * *

The authorities of the village of Jocketa, in Saxony, with 215 inhabitants, recently installed electric light in the streets. The light is cut off at 11 p.m., when it is supposed everybody is in bed. The authorities, however, discovered a number of club men who were "afraid to go home in the dark" and who kicked about having the lights extinguished at 11. To meet their demands the authorities have attached penny-in-the-slot devices to the light poles. A tired club man going home in the dark after 11 can now fumble his way to an electric light pole, drop a penny in the slot and light his way home. If he lives far from his club two successive pennies will do the trick.

WHY YOU SHOULD BUY COCKSHUTT FARM IMPLEMENTS

Quality of Material and Workmanship

No matter what kind of a farm tool you buy, if it bears the name "Cockshutt" you can be absolutely certain that the quality of the material and workmanship is the best that money, skill and conscience can produce.

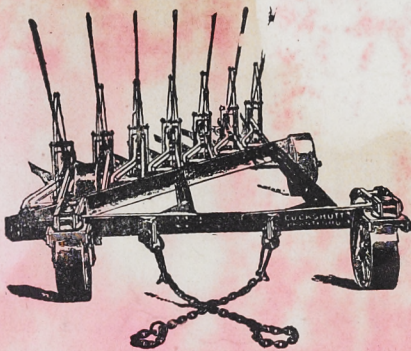
That name is your guarantee that the implement has been thoroughly tested by experts in every detail before leaving the factory—whether the material, iron, wood, or whatever material has entered into its construction, is the best procurable on the market and that only experienced workmen have built and assembled each individual part under the supervision of trained mechanical inspectors.

Built Specially to Suit Canadian Conditions

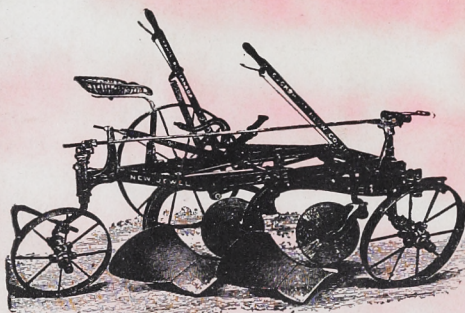
Bear in mind that farm implements that suit the soil conditions of other countries do not always succeed in Canada. Cockshutt implements are made in the country. They have been specially designed and constructed to meet the varying and difficult conditions prevailing in the Western provinces, and time and experience have proved that they will stand up to their work and render complete satisfaction under every possible field test.

Let this "Canadian Built" idea sink deep when you are buying farm implements of any kind and Cockshutt's will surely be your choice.

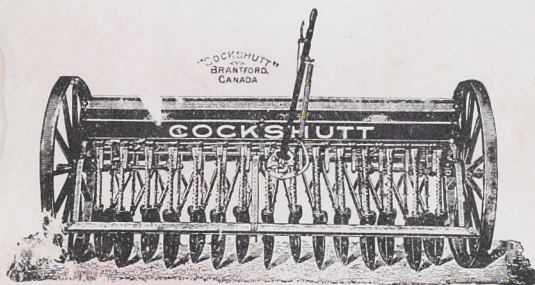
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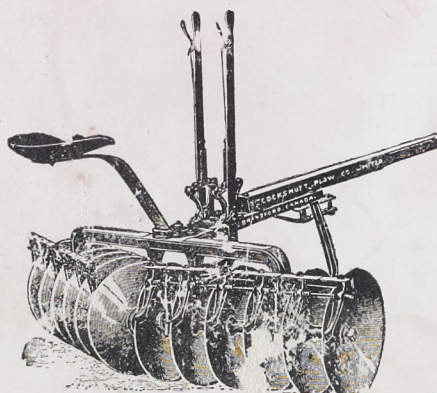
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